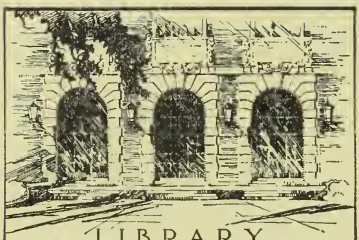
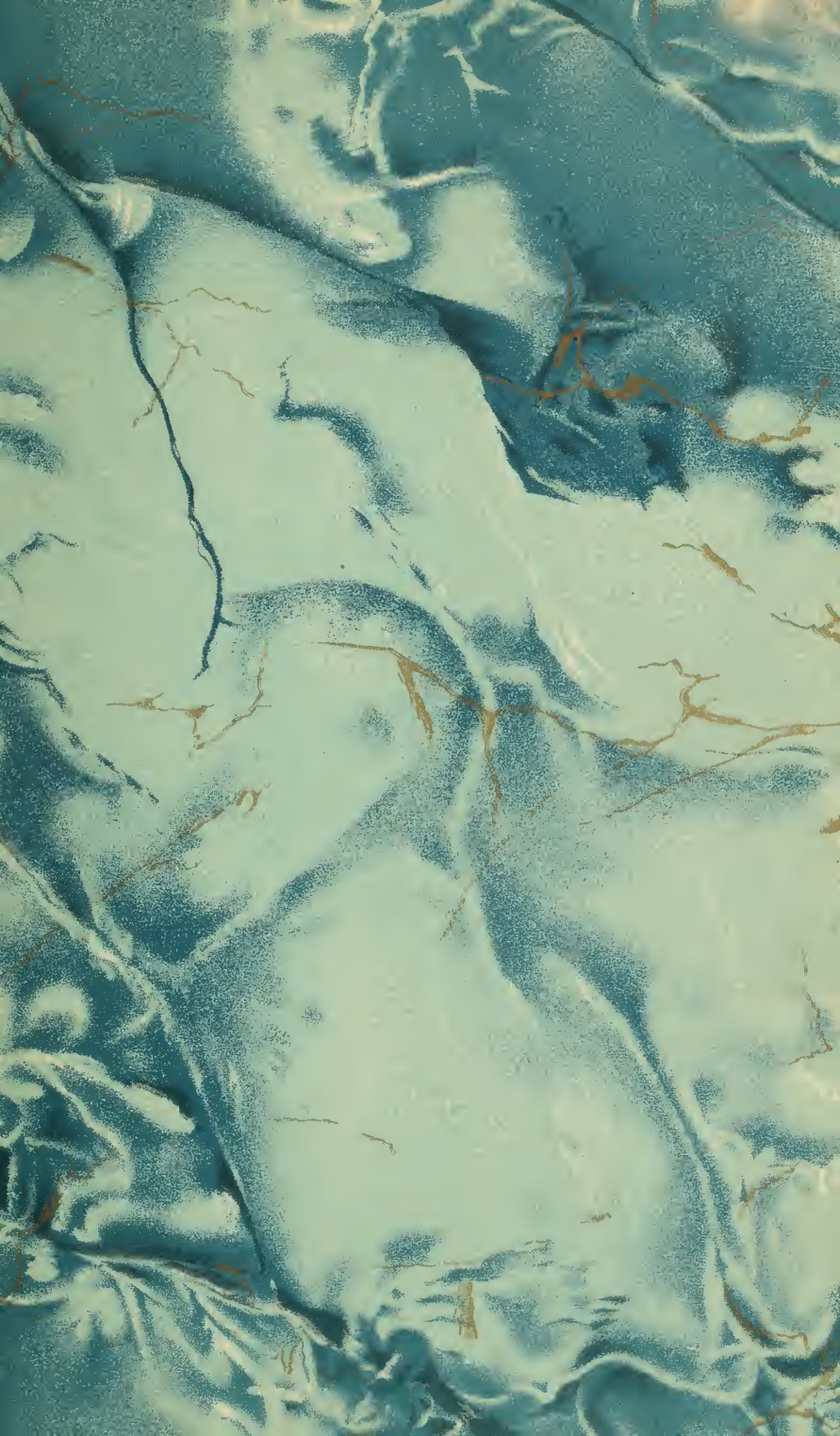
STORY of ENGLEWOOD



LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY
OF ILLINOIS
977.31
Su54s
cop.2

ILL. HIST. SURVEY



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2012 with funding from
University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign

http://archive.org/details/storyofenglewood00sull

THE STORY OF ENGLEWOOD

1835—1923

WRITTEN AND COMPILED
UNDER THE AUSPICES
OF THE

ENGLEWOOD BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION

EDITED BY

GERALD E. SULLIVAN

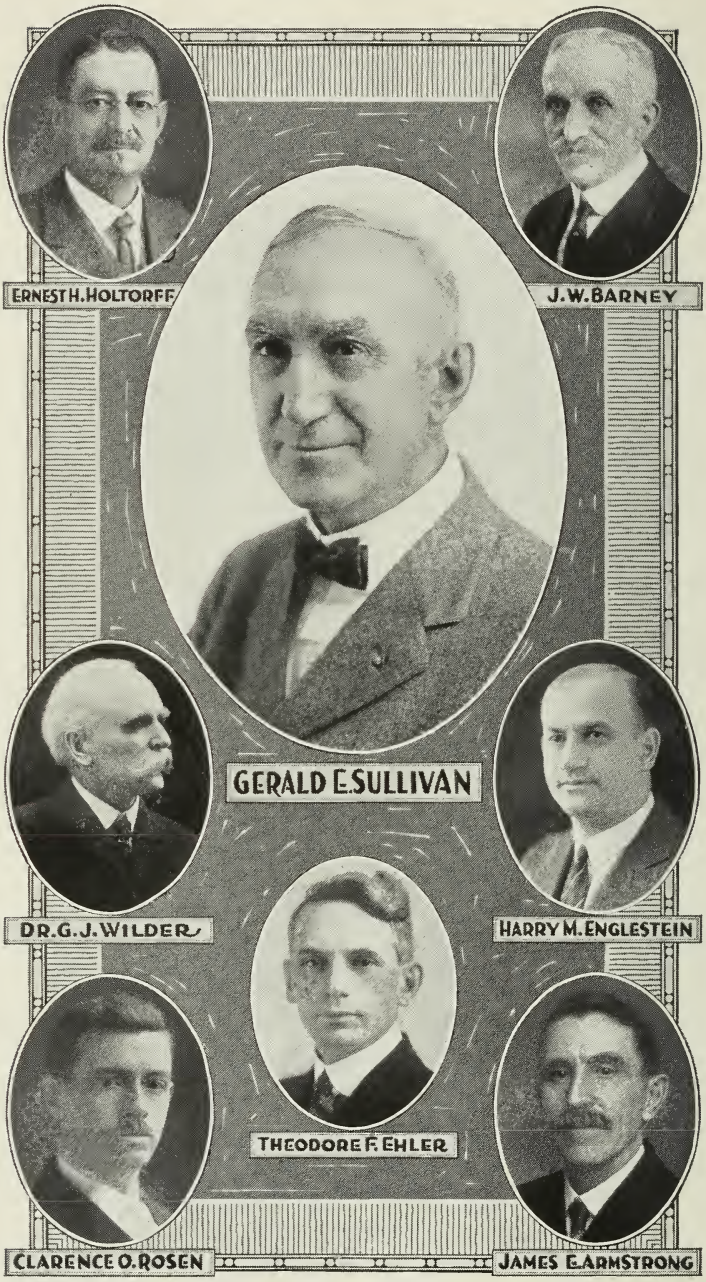
AND COMMITTEE OF CHAS. S. DENEEN, E. H. HOLTORFF, DR. J. W. WILDER, CLARENCE O. ROSEN, H. M. ENGLESTEIN, JAMES E. ARMSTRONG, J. W. BARNEY.

COPYRIGHT 1924

288

ILLUSTRATED AND ARRANGED
By EDWARD H. DOUGHERTY

PRINTED By
FOSTER & McDONNELL


ERNEST H. HOLTORFF
J. W. BARNEY
GERALD E. SULLIVAN
DR. G. J. WILDER
HARRY M. ENGLESTEIN
THEODORE F. EHLER
CLARENCE O. ROSEN
JAMES E. ARMSTRONG

977.31
Su54s
cop. 2
Ill Hist
Survey

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter		Page
I	Story of Englewood	9
II	Halsted and 63rd Streets	21
III	General Notes	29
IV	Englewood Homes	33
V	The Social Life	39
VI	The Older Merchants	43
VII	Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates	47
VIII	Normal School	51
IX	Englewood High School	59
X	Schools of Englewood	65
XI	Elementary Schools	71
XII	Professional Men of Englewood	81
XIII	The Fire Department	85
XIV	Parks and Boulevards	87
XV	The Soldiers of Englewood	91
XVI	Englewood Post Office	95
XVII	Newspapers of Englewood	97
XVIII	The Public Library of Englewood	101
XIX	The Coming of the Elevated Railroad	103
XX	Churches of Englewood	107
XXI	Lodges and Organizations	129
XXII	Banks of Englewood	179
XXIII	Reminiscences of Old Settlers	191

28 Jan 54 Hist
Ill Hist Survey, 12 Jan 54 Hist B H Stone, = a.c.

TO CORRECT ANY ERRORS

The author of "The Story of Englewood" respectfully requests any reader who may discover in its perusal any mistakes, errors or important omissions, to send, as soon as possible, a notation of the same, also any suggestions that may be valuable for a second edition, which will probably be published very soon.

The author used every means in his power to secure correct data, but found a feeling of indifference among many who should have been interested, hence there may be mistakes and omissions that were not the fault of the author or the committee.

Kindly mail anything you may wish to the author, or the committee, 728 W. 65th St., Englewood, Chicago, Illinois.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	Page
Story of Englewood Committee	2
Bird's-Eye View in 1872	6
Rock Island Depot in 1878	11
Cook County Normal School	15
Englewood High School (Old)	17
View of Halsted Street from Elevated Railroad	20
The First Business Block	21
Corner 59th and Halsted Streets	23
Modern Englewood at Night	26
Elevated Station at 63rd and Halsted	35
Englewood Baptist Church in 1890	37
Railroad Yards in Englewood	40
Washington Park Club House	45
Englewood High School (Today)	50
Hiram Kelly Library	67
Lindblom High School	68
St. Bernard's Hospital	82
Aero View of Englewood	96
Chicago Normal College (Today)	100
Englewood Baptist Church	106
Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist	106
Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer	111
High Altar, St. Bernard's Church	117
St. Martin's German Catholic Church	123
Masonic Temple and K. C. Club House	148
View West on 63rd Street from Harvard Avenue	162
View West on 63rd Street from Union Avenue	190



Bird's-Eye View of Englewood in 1872

PREFACE

Englewood-Chicago, January 1, 1924.

To the Reader:

Now that the volume is completed, I lay down my pen, or rather lift my good index fingers from the typewriter, with a feeling of satisfaction, mingled with a certain sadness in bidding farewell to the members of the committee, many of whom were closely associated with me in the work, and the many "old timers" it has brought me in contact with.

I have endeavored to write a more or less consecutively connected Story of Englewood rather than a prosaic history, although careful search has been made to authenticate all important matters. Personal histories are omitted for lack of space, not because they were not worthy of a page in the history of our good old town, but simply because we would have been compelled to write a library instead of a single volume. Notwithstanding our most earnest efforts, some organizations are not represented as those in authority failed to give us the facts necessary to write them.

I desire especially to thank former Governor Deneen, J. W. Barney, Daniel S. Wentworth, Prof. James E. Armstrong, Judge Theodore Ehler, Harry L. Englestein, E. H. Holtorff, Dr. W. J. Wilder, Col. H. D. Fulton, William Spinks, Mrs. J. J. Delaney, Harry O. Wilson and the writers of the reminiscences published, for their kindly assistance and cheerful encouragement at all times. Mr. R. B. Pierce, Business Manager of the Englewood Business Men's Association, was especially helpful and kindly in his assistance.

If this volume will serve as a pleasant reminder to the old timers and interest the newer residents, I feel that my work has not been in vain. With the kindliest good wishes for all, and farewell, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

GERALD E. SULLIVAN.

The Story of Englewood

CHAPTER I

IN WRITING the story of Englewood, it shall be the object of the committee appointed by the Englewood Business Men's Association to tell in a more or less methodical manner, the story of our pleasant, prosperous town, in a readable and reminiscent manner, rather than to repeat the cumbersome phraseology of a history. There may be repetitions, but we hope no inaccuracies.

The first definite information regarding the original occupants of the soil is gained from the account given by La Salle of his expedition from the mouth of the St. Joseph River in Michigan by land to the Illinois River in the Winter of 1681. He traveled along the south shore of the lake in the country of the Miamis until he reached what was then the Checaugua, but later the Desplaines River. The portage he was obliged to cross in order to reach that river he called the Checaugua Portage. The neighbors of the Miamis on the west were the Mascoutins and they had undoubtedly been the possessors of the present site of Englewood for many years and were possibly a branch of the Pottawatomies.

In Hennepin's account of La Salle's expedition to the Illinois River in 1680 we read of the establishment of a fort, called by the savages Checaugua, and by the French Fort Creveceur. Many Indians were located in this vicinity of Illinois and the most friendly hovered in the neighborhood of the fort. The name Checaugua went through many changes and the best genealogists say that the word Chicago in its applications signified mighty, strong, powerful.

The Mascoutins, Miamis, Illinois and Sauk Indians had villages all through the territory west and south of Checaugua and the French have left relics of their occupation in the ruined forts recently discovered in the Forest Preserves through the towns of Palos, Worth and Bloom.

In 1764 the first permanent fort was built on the present site of Chicago, although all of the neighboring country had for a period of years been traversed backward

and forward by the French missionaries and Courier de Bois. On the 3rd of August, 1795, a piece of land six miles square at the mouth of the Chicago River, where "a fort formerly stood," was ceded by the Indians to the United States in anticipation of its being made a military post, occupied only part of the time by a garrison. In the Summer of 1803 Captain John Whistler, U. S. A., occupied the post and built the fort.

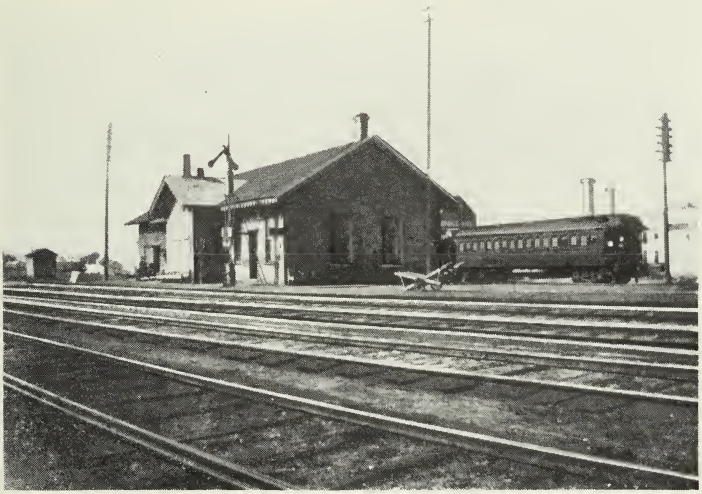
A letter recently shown us by Mrs. Whistler says that there were but four cabins or trader's huts, occupied by Canadian French with their Indian wives, at that time.

How the garrison of old Fort Dearborn was massacred in 1812 is an old story and the thriving village of Chicago was really the most important point in all the territory north, south and west, because of its commercial enterprise and its being the gateway of the then only means of traffic by the Great Lakes. Naturally the land in the immediate vicinity was soon settled by farmers, principally from the Eastern states, and a flood of immigrants, beginning in 1832, marveled at the beautiful and fertile prairies to the west and the present site of Englewood was taken up as farm land.

Very early in the eighteenth century the land about Chicago was taken up, even before the Indians had ceded their right to it to the United States Government, and it was possibly not until 1840 or 1842 that the land upon which Englewood now stands was entered for settlement in the Government Land Office at Chicago. There is a confusion both as to names and dates as well as the exact description of this land. One entry would show it to have been entered by a man named Bailey, while the name of Wilcox is also entered for land just west of that entered by Bailey. Inasmuch as Bailey did locate on a tract of land south and east of what is now South Chicago and a stage station was located upon it, known in the old coaching days and now as Bailey Town, the first station south of Ainsworth or South Chicago of today, the claim to the Englewood land may have been entered by Wilcox.

Land speculators and exploiters of all kinds flocked to this rich territory and the Illinois Legislature as well as the United States Congress was flooded with bills for spe-

cial privileges, stage coach lines, canals and even the newly tried railroads were agitated for and, in the spring of 1852, the first railroad was built through Englewood and on to Chicago. It was known as the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad, afterwards the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and is now a part of the great New York Central System.



Englewood Rock Island Depot, 1878

Railroads

The Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana, later the Lake Shore and now the New York Central Lines, was laid through Englewood February 20, 1852, and was opened through to Chicago May 22 of the same year. This was soon followed by the Chicago & Rock Island, then the Chicago, Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, and then the Wabash & St. Louis, then the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, then the Chicago & Atlantic and the Nickel Plate. These eight important lines of railroad connected Englewood and other suburban towns with the city and was the means of rapidly increasing the population and material growth of the suburbs.

Mr. David R. Tipton tells us that when he came to Chicago in 1864, there was no Englewood and even Chicago Junction was a transfer house or shed and the depot was

at 62nd Street. Mr. Clark, the then agent, lived in the depot. A few scattered houses along the track and the roadhouses and tavern on State Street, were the only permanent places of residence. He has still in his possession the following document which may be termed the official birth of Englewood.

"MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILWAY

GENERAL ORDER No. 14

The name of the station at CHICAGO JUNCTION has been changed to ENGLEWOOD.

CHAS. R. HATCH,

December 17, 1868 General Supt."

In the latter part of 1852 the Rock Island was built, coming from the west, and formed a junction and crossed the Michigan Southern at what is now 63rd and La Salle streets. There was a large grove of oak trees in this vicinity, and the name applied to the district was Junction Grove. Two years later the Fort Wayne Railroad was built and formed a "junction" which made it almost a railroad center, and Junction Grove began to grow. Houses sprang up in the neighboring locality in groups, as pleased the builders, rather than with any definite view of a future city. Previous to the coming of the railroads the "Grove" was a stopping station on the old stage road from the east, which came by way of Michigan City, City West and Bailey Town. The two last towns were in the sand dunes of Indiana. The last change of horses before reaching Chicago was where 63rd Street now crosses Indiana Avenue, following Vincennes Road to 37th Street, then Cottage Grove Avenue, into Chicago. This was the old Indian trail from Chicago to Fort Wayne and was probably the first road of importance built south and west to the village of Chicago.

Along this old Indian trail, or State Street as we may now call it, several taverns were located. The first was

probably that of Mr. J. Burkey, which was located on the west side of State Street, at what is now 61st Street. This Mr. Burkey was the father of Christ Burkey, who, later, with John Milan, kept for many years a very popular restaurant on Clark Street under the firm name of Burkey & Milan, and it was wonderful the amount of food, and good food at that, they served for from fifteen to twenty-five cents; in fact, the latter price meant a banquet and dessert. Already quite a number of railroad operatives and their families had located in the neighborhood of "Junction Avenue," now 63rd Street, and with their coming came the necessity for stores, especially groceries and markets. About a dozen or fifteen families had located in the neighborhood and built more pretentious homes east of the Rock Island, among whom we could mention A. G. Warner at 63rd and State streets, H. B. Lewis on Wabash Avenue at 63rd Street, Mr. Sutherland at Indiana Avenue and 63rd Street; north of that a widow, Mrs. Bliss, resided, and S. W. Wheeler at the southwest corner of 61st Street and Michigan Avenue. Next south of the Wheelers was Mr. Parker and next was Mrs. Armstrong, widow of George B. Armstrong, the original founder of the railway mail service. Charles Brownell at the northeast corner and Mrs. Chamberlain and son, Charles, were at the northwest corner of Wabash Avenue and 62nd Street. Henry Kent and a Mr. Brooks and Mr. Briggs on Wabash Avenue between 62nd and 63rd streets, and Mr. Hurlburt on Wabash Avenue near 60th Street, and an architect named Bartlett on State near 60th Street. This was in the decade of the '60s.

Scarcely had the first inhabitants built their homes than they built a school. The first was a frame affair on State Street near 65th Street. Later came a large school of brick which stood at 62nd and School streets, now Princeton Avenue. The building served as a school and church for all denominations and town hall. There are a few left today who were students in that school.

On the west side of the Rock Island railroad tracks were the Wilcoxes, Nichols, Gerbers at 62nd and Halsted streets, and others. William Wilcox died here in 1844. Daniel Burkey settled on ten acres of land near what is now State and 63rd streets in 1863. John Hastings lived

in the original Nichols house in 1858. Joseph Nash and family settled near State and 63rd streets as early as 1857. Among other early settlers were Milton S. Patrick at 63rd Street and Indiana Avenue and Patrick Donegan at "Donegan Station," later the 59th Street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Nathaniel S. Clark, who was the agent of the Michigan Southern Railroad, settled here in 1856 and died ten years later. He was buried at Oak Woods. Luther W. Crocker came here with his father, who bought forty acres of land at the corner of Junction Avenue and Halsted Street. He converted it into a fruit farm and nursery and in 1855 they built a home on the place and moved into it. Luther remained on the farm with his father up to 1868. In 1860 he was appointed roadmaster in this district and supervised the building of all the first gravel roads in Englewood and the Town of Lake. He also served as director on the Board of Commissioners for one year. In 1868 Luther W. Crocker was married to Miss Ella L. Howland of Freedonia, Chautauqua County, N. Y. They lived at 1805 College Street, now known as 62nd Street, for many years and later moved to their property at 6315 Stewart Avenue where Luther Crocker died in 1907. Mrs. Crocker, one daughter and several sons still survive him.

It was about 1868 that Mrs. H. B. Lewis suggested the change in the name from The Junction to Englewood. The name Englewood is derived, doubtless, from the home of the ancient outlaws, Adam Bell, "Clym of the Clough," and William Cloudsley. These noted characters before the days of Robin Hood and his merry men, made their home in the forests of Englewood, near Carlisle, in England. Many centuries later the name was given to an early settlement in New Jersey and in 1868 was suggested by Mrs. Lewis, who formerly resided there, as a fitting pseudonym for that part of the Town of Lake which now bears the name. At that time the locality was literally a forest of luxuriant oak trees. When the settlers came, the oaks were wantonly cut down and the maples and elms which today shade the streets and avenues of Englewood have been planted in recent years to take

the place of those which were originally placed by the hand of nature.

E. W. Jarrett was the first school teacher and was appointed in 1863. He came here on the 10th of July from Pittsburgh. Houses were very few but he succeeded in getting a four room house on Wentworth Avenue between 59th and 60th streets where he lived a short



Cook County Normal School, Stewart Ave. and 68th St.

time and then moved to the corner of 63rd and School streets, now Princeton Avenue. Mrs. Jarrett's brother, Mr. Carl Dunn, purchased three acres from School Street to Stewart Avenue from Mr. Westerfield, who had built the house and later moved South. Even now, on the alley in the rear of Madigan's store, what is left of that old house, still stands.

Mr. Timmerman's home was at the corner of 63rd Street and Stewart Avenue on the present location of the Hotel Reo and Marlowe Theatre. Patrick Fagan, who

formerly lived at Van Buren Street, the present location of the La Salle Street Railroad station in the city, bought a large tract of land between Wentworth Avenue and the Rock Island and opened a general store of all kinds of merchandise from a needle to a threshing machine on State Street just below Burkey's Tavern. Michael Reich located near 59th Street and Wentworth Avenue and his heirs still live and own property in that district. T. L. Gerber located at 62nd and Halsted streets, as did also Carl Dunn, Benj. Ring, J. Darling, and Wm. Wilcox. Later settlers were A. G. Warner, W. H. Brooks, H. B. Lewis, H. L. Kent, A. B. Condit, M. L. Wright and John Barber.

Beginning in 1852 and ending about 1856 eight important railway lines were projected through this part of the Town of Lake.

The total vote polled in Englewood at this time was less than two hundred.

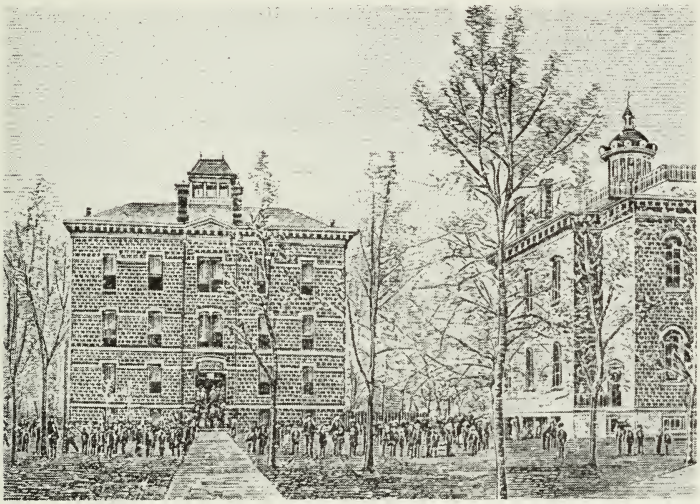
The Englewood district became a prohibition district owing to the fact of the location of the Normal School here in 1868, the statutes prohibiting the sale of liquor within one mile either way of such an institution.

In many cases it was prohibition or "dry" in name rather than in fact. Various clubs were organized with an exceedingly moist atmosphere in different parts of the prohibition district, which was supposed to extend from 55th Street (Garfield Boulevard) on the north to 79th Street on the south and from Halsted to State streets. This is one of the reasons that Halsted and State streets supported an unusual number of liquor stores and saloons.

The Township or Village of Lake were all one corporation and was bounded on the north by 39th Street, on the east by State Street, on the south by 87th Street and on the west by the Township of Lyons, which was incorporated as a village with the above given boundaries in 1865 and in 1867 the charter was amended and special powers given to the authorities to legislate for the entire territory embraced within the congressional township. The Town of Lake embraced within its limits a number of villages, using the word village in the generic sense and regardless of any political significance, but none of them

was incorporated, each being a part of the Town of Lake. In 1865 Lake had less than 700 inhabitants. It now has probably half a million.

The first township election was held in the fall of 1865 and Charles G. Ayers was chosen clerk. The officers in 1868 were Wm. Gardner, clerk, A. Colvin, assessor, Daniel Burkey, Charles Hoyle and Z. Colman, trustees.



Englewood High and Champlin Schools, 62nd and School Sts.

The village records were destroyed by fire in 1872, hence, a complete list of its officers cannot be given. We find, however, the supervisor from 1870 to 1875 was Z. Colman. From 1875 to 1879 was A. B. Condit. From 1879 to 1883, George Muirhead, and Wm. Darling from 1883 to 1884.

The list of the constables from 1869 to 1885 includes Patrick Grady, J. S. Elligott, Thos. Gaghan, John G. Kelly, Michael Doran, Edward Cecil, George M. Chase, Jacob Cahm and David Burke, while the early justices of the peace were R. S. Barrows, G. Titus Williams, W. F. Thompson, H. H. Handee, W. N. Smith, Mathew Fleming, V. P. Cook, M. I. Tierney, John R. Cook, V. P. Cory, and G. W. Hotaling.

About the time of the big fire, October 9, 1871, there was a great rush for homes in Englewood and the popu-

lation increased very rapidly. The district from 55th Street, now Garfield Boulevard, Wentworth Avenue to Halsted Street, which before had been sparsely settled with small homes, was laid off into streets and lots and sold at from $100.00 to $250.00, a very fair price. Wentworth Avenue was the popular thoroughfare and in 1869 the property at the southeast corner of 55th Street was purchased for the Catholic Church, later built as St. Anne's.

The first map of Englewood was issued in 1872. This shows a settlement extending from 55th Street south to 71st, east from Halsted to South Park Avenue. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago built depots at 62nd and 63rd streets. The Rock Island also had a station at Normal Parkway, which, with the Normal School as a nucleus, formed a settlement of its own called variously, Normalville and Normal Park. What is now named Perry Avenue was then called Clark Street.

The first church, the Presbyterian, stood on the corner of Yale Avenue and 63rd Street.

The location of the original buildings in the district of Englewood, as shown by the map of 1872, were as follows: On the boulevard were the parsonage of the Catholic Church, corner of Wentworth Avenue, and Cotton's residence, corner of State Street; Burkey's at State and 56th streets; the Brooker green-houses just south of his residence; John Rober's on the line of 58th Street, west of State Street; Mr. Hastings at the corner of Wallace and 61st streets; Patrick S. Fagan, on State south of 60th Street; Daniel Burkey on State at what is now 61st Street; Tibbits and Sawyer's houses at School and Chestnut streets; J. L. Gerber's at 62nd and Halsted streets; Ring's Hotel stood at State and 61st streets; H. B. Lewis, A. G. Warner, W. H. Brooks and M. S. Patrick had their residences east of State and north of 63rd Street and the school house stood on the line of 62nd Street and west of School Street. A number of small houses also stood on the west side of Yale and Harvard avenues, between 63rd and 65th streets, while south of the Junction Depot was a cluster of squatter's shanties,

Dr. Dale's house was located on the corner of Mack and 64th streets, while Mrs. Barnum's residence, at Wentworth Avenue and 65th Street, was the most southerly dwelling in Englewood at that time, except those south of 67th Street, which will be found mentioned in the sketch of Normalville.

W. H. Brooks erected the first house on Wabash Avenue south of 63rd Street in 1867. The second was built on the east side of the avenue for R. H. Lewis in 1868. The first house on Michigan Avenue within the limits of Englewood was built for Captain Hawks in 1869. John D. Wright lived in the Nash house, corner of 63rd and State streets; this property was purchased by A. G. Warner in 1867. The recognized title to this and other property in Englewood was disputed by a claimant named Beech; the matter was put in litigation, but was finally compromised by the residents paying to Beech his claim of fifty cents per front foot before the court had given a decision on the real merits of the case.

One of the dreams that did not come true of Englewood was the Englewood Female College. About 1868 a Mr. M. M. Tooke, president of the Rock River College Association, came to Chicago claiming to have a fund of $75,000.00 (an immense amount in those days) for the purpose of founding a college near the city. He came to Englewood and interested a number of our prominent people, especially real estate owners, and the college was incorporated in April, 1869. Englewood people were liberal in their donations of land and money, but Mr. Tooke's $75,000.00 failed to materialize as also did the Englewood Female College.





Looking North on Halsted St. from Elevated Platform at 63rd Place

CHAPTER II

HALSTED AND 63rd STREETS

THROUGH the '50s and up into the early '60s the Halsted district was devoted almost entirely to truck gardening, farming and a small nursery. At 63rd Street, or Junction Avenue, a saloon had been established with creature comforts for man and beast and in fact, several



The First Big Business Block on Halsted Street

more were soon established both north and south of the 63rd Street line. Farmers through the south as far as Blue Island and the Town of Bloom brought their hay to market here and all stopped for refreshments on their way to the Stock Yards.

A cholera epidemic reached The Junction in the years 1854 and 1855 but good nursing and medical care saved all but two men, temporary residents who died in this district.

In the later '60s several divisions were platted off west of Halsted and north of 63rd Street and a number of small homes were built in this locality, most of which

were distinguished by fine gardens, rich not only in utility, but in the beauty of the old fashioned flowers grown therein. Along Halsted north from 63rd on both sides of the street quite a number of houses and small stores were erected, but there was no distinct improvement in the district until the early '70s and after the Chicago fire.

Harry O. Wilson informs me that in 1870 he accompanied Michael Reich over to 63rd and Halsted streets to attend a sale of some properties but came back disappointed because they wanted as high as $8.00 a front foot for that in the vicinity of 63rd Street while $6.00 was asked for that in the neighborhood of 62nd Street. With the growth of population after the fire came rapid increases in value but at no time were they excessive. The northwest corner of Halsted and 63rd streets was afterward sold in 1885 for $4,800. In 1887 the northeast corner of 63rd and Halsted, 150x125, sold the same year for $15,000 and almost everyone looked upon the buyers as reckless speculators who must surely lose their good money.

About this time people became wise to the value of homes on the beautiful prairie west of Halsted both south and north of 63rd Street. Quite a colony was formed at what was known as Englewood on the Hill or Marlborough at 69th Street west from Center Avenue, now Racine Avenue, and a prosperous group of artisans planted trees and distinguished this locality by their pretty homes.

At a very early period in our growth the district at 63rd and Halsted streets became locally known as Linden Grove as a fine growth of linden trees occupied much of the territory. It enjoyed a slow but steady growth; many of the new people coming in were Germans coming from the "Fatherland" direct, or from other parts of the country, and after the great fire of 1871 there was much heavier immigration, and many of the newcomers were from the West and North Sides of Chicago. The real building boom at Halsted Street commenced in the early '80s. The Bromstedt building at the northeast corner of 63rd and Halsted streets was the first of the

larger buildings. Jesse Sherwood's old home stood on the site of the present Englewood Theatre. It was a substantial though old fashioned house occupying a lot of 90 feet frontage and this together with a barn in the rear was offered for sale for $2,600 cash in 1872, as Mr. Sherwood was building his beautiful new home on Harvard Avenue just south of 63rd Street. D. R. Tipton about



Northwest Corner 59th and Halsted Streets

this time built upon his property just north of the Empress Theatre location and many other buildings of a substantial character followed, so that at the time of the World's Fair in 1893 this part of Englewood was equally settled with that of the more eastern district.

Halsted Street property was quoted at $50.00 a front foot but many thought it could not maintain that price. The coming of the street cars on Halsted and 63rd streets enhanced values in every direction and when the electric power cars came in 1893 we thought we had reached the perfection of transportation.

The business district, while it was the heaviest within a block either way from 63rd and Halsted streets, extended sporadically from 55th Street (Garfield Boulevard), south to 71st Street with quite an important center at

69th Street. New storerooms were erected and many of the old frame residences were changed into storerooms by building modern fronts and moving them forward to the lot lines.

Englewood progressed steadily for the next decade and the vacant lots west of Halsted Street as far as Ashland Avenue and between Garfield Boulevard and 74th Street became less numerous and many subdivisions were put on the market. A thrifty class of artisans and mechanics built neat homes, and the streets which were improved by macadam were lined with beautiful trees, and the lighting system changed from the gasoline lamps to the improved incandescent gas lights, made this a very desirable residence district with here and there a corner devoted to a small business center consisting always of a grocery and market, and sometimes a drug store. Few apartment buildings were erected in this district at this time. Everyone was ambitious to own a little home of his own and with the industry and sturdy independence of the American workman, they were proud to be above the usual rent paying tenant.

The greatest change and improvement, however, of the Halsted Street and western districts occurred within the last decade. Corner properties which were formerly held at from $50.00 to $100.00 a foot advanced to the thousands. Modern and expensive stores replaced primitive frame structures and today the Halsted Street business district from 59th to 69th streets is distinguished as being one of the finest in our great city. Stores of all kinds of merchandise sought locations here, and have prospered beyond the wildest dreams of speculation. The vicinity of 63rd and Halsted streets is now the center for the largest groups of furniture stores outside of the loop. The same may be said of the shoe trade, ladies' clothing and other lines.

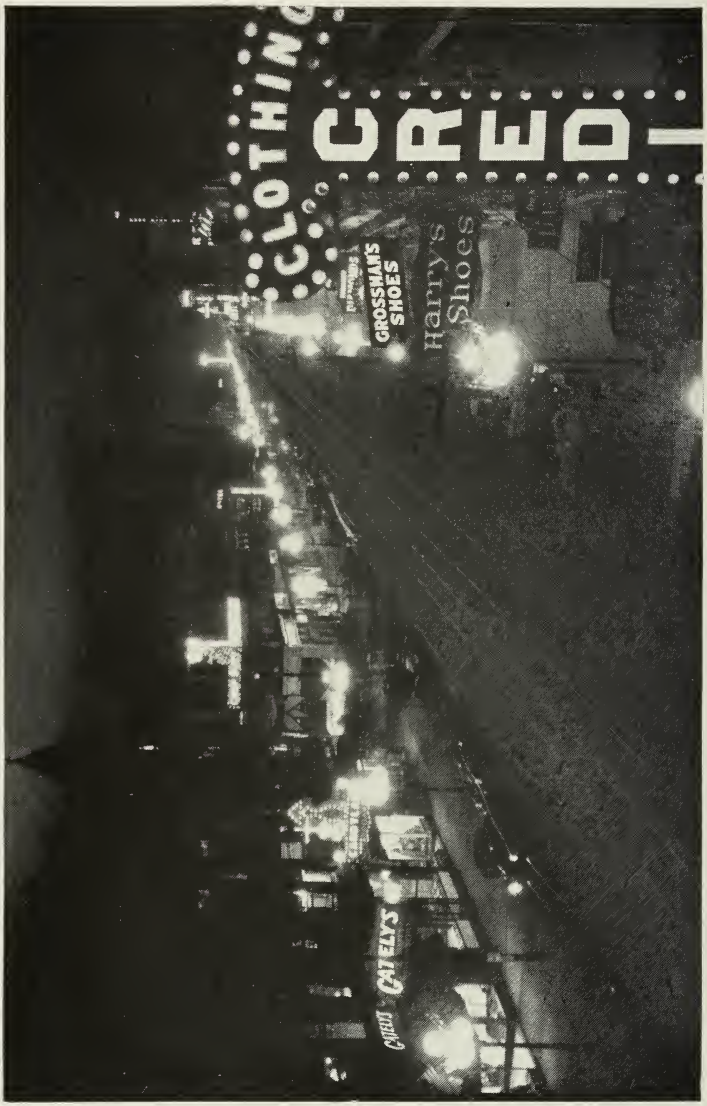
While much of this is due to previous enterprise, the real impetus was given by the organization of the Englewood Business Men's Association which is now composed of nearly 500 enterprising business men. Having first secured excellent asphalt paving for the streets, they

agitated for more light and the splendid five group electric lamps that line Halsted Street from 59th to 69th streets and from Wallace to Carpenter streets brilliantly light up, and make this district the mecca for shoppers. Owing to the rapid growth of our city it has been necessary for the individuals to assume many of the functions rightly to be expected from the city government, so that now the lighting, cleaning and sprinkling of this district is done with funds contributed by this enterprising association of business men.

Should the shades of one of the old settlers from 1865 to 1875 visit the corner of 63rd and Halsted streets he would wonder what future improvement could be made. The well-worn, rutty and almost always muddy roads have given place to beautiful asphaltum paved streets and the few and far between single plank sidewalks are replaced by smooth concrete walks and the rusticity has passed away, even to the rows of linden trees that divided the sidewalks from the driveway.

There was an old well at the northeast corner of 63rd and Halsted streets to which all of the small populace was drawn for its water. The first house built south of 63rd Street on the west side of Halsted Street was a farm house, at 71st Place, by Louis Grosscup, a farmer. The pest-house or smallpox house, as it was called then, was located at 67th and Morgan streets and was always flooded in the springtime and early summer. No road was built to reach it.

Among the first residents of this district was Mr. Gerber, who was located at 62nd and Halsted streets, John Josenhans, who was at 6131 Halsted Street, Bartholomew Lyons, also directly across the street at 6132, and had as a neighbor John Smith; Philip Bertemes also at 6313 Halsted Street, and a Mr. Clark on the corner north of him. Jesse Sherwood, also about 100 feet east of Halsted Street on 63rd Street; John Commerford and a Mr. Orr east of that. At 63rd and Wallace streets was Ed Carmels and a Mr. Eastman; at 63rd and Green streets, Christian Guderyahn had made his home, also John Snyder.



The Modern Englewood at Night

At 62nd Street and Spencer Avenue, now Peoria Street, Daniel R. Musser built a home. Fred Tieman lived at 715 65th Street, Frank Crocker at 730 62nd Street, and Richard T. Tews at 63rd and Green streets.

In 1882 Lewis I. Musser was the official Englewood cow puncher. He herded 110 cows belonging to the people of Englewood and pastured them between 63rd and 67th streets, now Marquette Road, from Wallace to Halsted streets, and from 63rd to 75th streets west of Morgan street. He watered them at a big well and great pond at 66th Street and Parnell Avenue and also at a marvelous spring then at 63rd Street and Ashland Avenue. This far west neighborhood was the picnic grove for all Englewood.

Linden Grove reached from 61st to 63rd streets and from Halsted to Morgan streets, and east to Wallace Street.

The earlier merchants of this part of Englewood have all passed away but the oldest inhabitants tell very interesting stories of the primitive manner in which business was conducted, largely on a barter and trade basis. In 1879, Charles Shilling had a shoe store at 6319 Halsted Street, one of the first stores in the vicinity. Christian Thilmont had a grocery at 6118 Halsted Street and Henry Figenbaum owned the road house at Englewood Avenue and Halsted Street. Fred Benseman had the "Farmer's Home" at 62nd and Halsted streets. Charlie Timms had a saloon at 61st and Halsted streets and one time built a boat for his young son Fred to go riding in the wide and deep ditches in that locality. A painter named Kelder lived just east of the Haskins real estate office.

In 1882 other merchants had come. Henry Backofen opened a grocery at 62nd and Halsted streets and John Guderyahn also opened a grocery at Englewood Avenue and Halsted Street. Judge Theodore Ehler's father was the village blacksmith at 62nd and Halsted streets. Jake Warner had a saloon at 61st and Halsted streets, while Wm. Bromstedt, who still lives in the vicinity, conducted the "Farmer's Home" at the northeast corner of 63rd and Halsted streets. Theodore Musser had a meat market at 6203 Halsted Street, and what was always a subject

of great interest to the younger element was Julius Petersen's wooden shoe factory at 6230 Halsted Street, the power of which was provided by a horse driven around a circle. Petersen not only turned out wooden shoes but the soles for leather shoes which were largely used at that time by farmers and laborers.

For convenience sake we have used numbers on the streets which did not exist at that time but the locations would correspond with these numbers of today.



CHAPTER III

GENERAL NOTES

THE growth of Englewood through the later seventies and the eighties was not unusual, though a great many people came here immediately after the great fire in 1871. The town matured into regularly laid out streets, some of which were improved and all graded, sidewalks were laid and the convenience of water coming from the water works on the lake as well as gas, and the erstwhile village assumed small city proportions. Hundreds of small houses and cottages were built along the street from 57th Street to the Ten Mile House at Auburn Park.

Many of our prominent residents erected more pretentious residences, many of which stand to this day (1923). Wentworth Avenue was recognized as the principal business street from Garfield Boulevard south and quite a number of three story brick blocks were built, among which may be named the one at 60th Street, the Ingraham between 61st Street and the Fort Wayne track. The Morony Building was the pioneer of these and still stands on the west side of Wentworth Avenue just north of the Fort Wayne right-of-way. The Tillotson Block on 61st Street between Wentworth Avenue and La Salle Street was probably the most pretentious private structure in the town and was the home of the postoffice, several stores and a really good hotel.

On 62nd, or Barney Street, there was a group of business houses east from Wentworth Avenue including Barney Bros.' grocery and L. W. Beck's news depot.

63rd Street, or as it was first known, Junction Avenue, had several good sized buildings including Underwood's Hotel and a group of stores extending east to the railroad right-of-way, but it remained until the eighties for 63rd Street to begin coming into its own, as the most important crosstown street in the south part of the city. A fine block was put up at the southwest corner of Wentworth Avenue and 63rd Street, then came the Presbyterian Church at the corner of Yale and 63rd and the

White Block across the street next west was built and was for many years the home of the many Masonic organizations. The opposite or north side of the street was built solidly with frame buildings, mostly two stories in height, and the Good Templars built Temperance Hall nearly opposite Yale Avenue. West of that the Union Veterans Association built a Memorial Hall, later taken over by the Grand Army of the Republic, which stood until crowded out of the way by the coming of the elevated railroad, and a beautiful new hall was built at 6236 Princeton Avenue. The first Y. M. C. A. was built at the southwest corner of School Street, now Princeton Avenue, which was later moved to the rear of the lot in anticipation of the magnificent big brick Y. M. C. A. structure which never came. In the nineties 63rd Street developed with unusual vigor and many merchants formerly on Wentworth Avenue sought locations on the east and west street. The Abel Building, now the Merrick, was built at the southeast corner of 63rd Street and Stewart Avenue and is today the largest office and business building in that particular district. The Newman Building had been built across the street on the southwest corner some years before and was filled with wide-awake merchants, the second floor being occupied by physicians and the third floor had flats and residences. Across the street from this on the northwest corner, the Timmermans built the Timmerman Hotel, afterwards the Hotel Julian and now (1923) known as the Hotel Reo. Connected with it was the Timmerman Opera House, which was opened October 10, 1890, by Julia Marlowe and her superb company in "As You Like It." Harry Thearle was the manager, and the opening was a grand social event for Englewood and even Chicago. This theatre having been several times rebuilt, is now known as the Marlowe Theatre. West of this, Fire Marshal Ed Murphy built a three story stone front building and, a few lots farther west, Schuyler Sigler built the first Englewood postoffice, and Postmaster Col. C. W. Carr moved the postoffice from the Ingraham Block on Wentworth Avenue over to 63rd Street at the head of Eggleston Avenue, or Dickey Street as it was then known.

Former Fire Marshal George Byrne built a large three story brick building just west of the postoffice. Some years later George Muirhead built on the southeast corner of 63rd Street and Normal Avenue and gradually extended his building until it reached the alley. The eastern half of this building is now (1923) occupied by the postoffice. A three story brick building had been built opposite George Byrne's block which had been occupied by the Courtland Hotel and various business enterprises.

What is now the beautiful Normal Boulevard was in the earlier history of Englewood Bissell Street from 55th to 57th streets, and was later opened through south and became Wright Street, then Butler Street, then Normal Avenue and finally Normal Boulevard. At the northwest corner Daniel Wink had a hardware and stove store. Next to this west was a dry goods store, across the street on the southwest corner was a grocery owned by William Musk, next to it was Hilker's shoe store and next to this Henry Vail's bakery, and on the alley Henderson's dry goods store, across the alley John Bredin's grocery and market finally occupied four store fronts. Another stone front block was built at the corner of Parnell Avenue and 63rd Street by Mr. Curth. A few small frame buildings filled the space to the Western Indiana depot. On the opposite or north side of the street Dr. Pettit had put up a number of frame buildings and Brayton Bushee built the large building which still stands there, and next east of P. J. O'Connell's old residence the present building was built for the Co-operative Tailors. An old brick building, two stories in height, joined on the east a row of old frame structures whose chief merit was furnishing work for the fire department several times a year.

Imposing structures have since been built at the northwest corner of 63rd Street and Wentworth Avenue, also the southwest corner of 63rd Street and Harvard Avenue, at the southwest corner of 63rd Street and Eggleston Avenue and the northeast corner of 63rd Street and Normal Boulevard. At this time there are hopes of soon securing a splendid large family hotel as well as a large high class moving picture theatre.

The first street railway was extended to Englewood on the State Street line in the summer of 1882, on Wentworth Avenue in 1884, although the line on Halsted Street had been extended to 63rd Street as early as 1883. The Racine (Center Avenue line) was extended to Englewood in 1896, the Ashland Avenue line in 1889, the Western Avenue line in 1896 and the Kedzie Avenue line the same year.

The question of annexation to the city of Chicago was submitted to the Chicago Council April 14, 1890, and had been authorized and approved both by the voters of the city of Chicago and the Town of Lake (Englewood) June 29, 1889.

The year 1889 will ever be memorable in the history of Chicago due to the accession of an extensive area of territory to the original municipal limits. On the 28th day of June, 1829, the city embraced about 44 square miles of territory and about 850,000 people. On the day following, by vote of the people, the city of Lake View and the towns of Lake, Hyde Park, Jefferson and Cicero, aggregating 128.24 miles of territory and nearly 250,000 people, were annexed to and became a part of Chicago, thus constituting one great metropolis extending twenty-four miles from north to south and from 4½ to 10½ miles from east to west, embracing within these limits more than a million people. By this consolidation, six independent municipal corporations each having a legislative and executive department of government, each controlled and operating in more or less different systems and methods of conducting public affairs, were at once merged into one municipality under the authority and control of one city government.

On July 22, 1889, an ordinance was passed dividing the former Town of Lake into the 29th, 30th and 31st wards.

Within the past year a special act of the legislature dividing the city of Chicago into fifty wards instead of thirty-five, as formerly, placed the Englewood territory in the new wards of 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th.

CHAPTER IV

ENGLEWOOD HOMES

IT WAS in the '80s that the most noted progress was made in the building of homes in Englewood. Many additions and subdivisions were platted and laid out between 55th Street (Garfield Boulevard) and 71st Street, from Wallace Street east almost to South Park Avenue. Beautiful maple trees were planted along the street line and in a few years the district of Englewood became especially noted for its clean, beautiful streets and shaded drives. While a great majority of the homes built were modest frame structures, still ground was cheap enough for the wealthier class to build really pretentious mansions, among which may be mentioned the residence of C. H. Knight at 64th Street and Harvard Avenue, P. W. George at the northeast corner of School and Chestnut streets, Asa B. Swift at Wentworth Avenue and 68th Street, Captain A. Philips at Yale Avenue and 65th Street, John B. Lanyon's "house of seven gables" at Ross Avenue and 66th Street, D. J. Hubbard's residence on Harvard Avenue between 65th and 66th Streets, C. S. Redfield at Yale Avenue and 65th Street, A. A. Abbott on Harvard Avenue between 63rd and 64th streets, Dr. A. H. Champlin at 61st and School streets, Dr. C. H. Lovewell at 61st Street and Wentworth Avenue, C. H. Caldwell on Perry Avenue between 67th and 68th streets, and A. H. Veeder at 63rd Street and Harvard Avenue. Of course, there were many beautiful homes not mentioned here, but space and lack of memory prevent their being named. During this time the district was provided with waterworks, gas works and other conveniences of city suburban life.

Along about 1890 began the agitation for the Christopher Columbus Memorial Exposition. After an exhaustive campaign for funds and a contest for location it was decided to place this great exposition upon the lake front within the confines of Jackson Park. After two years employment of hundreds of thousands of men and the

best brains in the world, the exposition was thrown open to the world May 1, 1893, and President Grover Cleveland touched the button which set the machinery in operation and half a million flags and pennants flying in the cool lake breeze. We will not attempt to give any description of the Fair. It has made a place in history for itself as the largest, grandest and most perfect world's exposition ever attempted and Englewood, with all Chicagoans, shared its glory.

Up to this time Englewood had few apartment buildings or flats other than the ordinary two-flat building or more rarely four-flats, but the district east of us which was almost entirely unoccupied up to that time, sprang up as a veritable wilderness of apartment buildings. It was not necessary in many cases to remove good homes as it would have been in Englewood and property was fully as cheap. At this time also, came the elevated railroad trains of three or four cars pulled by small locomotives burning anthracite coal. The elevation was built in the alley between State Street and Wabash Avenue up to 40th Street, where it took a two block turn to the east, then south in the alley to 63rd Street, then east to the exposition ground in Jackson Park. It was prophesied then that the unsightly steel of the elevated road would forever ruin the business prospects of 63rd Street, but instead, it made the street one of the best business sections in the city and today, there is not a vacant foot of property from South Park Avenue to its terminus.

It was a number of years later before Englewood secured a branch of the elevated road. A right of way was purchased from 58th Street west just south of 59th Street to Princeton Avenue where it curved south to 63rd Street and west to Loomis Street, which is now (1923) the western terminus.

A branch south was also built from 63rd to 69th streets with several curves, making the terminal west of Normal Boulevard.

The building of the elevated road into Englewood gave an impetus to the building of apartment buildings so that every corner is occupied by one and some interspersed in the central parts of the blocks. The location of Hamilton

Park at 72nd Street caused this beautiful section of the town to grow very rapidly and apartment buildings are numerous on all of the streets from State Street west, giving it a much greater population than where a strictly residence district prevails.

In another part of this volume we tell of the churches



63rd and Halsted Where the Elevated R. R. and Interurban Meet

of Englewood and the schools; their size and completeness are a compliment to the intellectual and spiritual side of Englewood's people. Stewart Avenue is essentially a street of churches and there is at least one church on every corner between Englewood Avenue (62nd Place) south to 72nd Street. We might observe here that Stewart Avenue was originally intended for the north and south boulevard of Englewood, but the fact that it did not begin at its full width until 61st Street and was broken at 68th Street by the Normal School caused the South Park Commissioners to make Normal Avenue the boulevard, and although it is broken by several jogs at 65th and 67th streets, these are soon to be rectified.

In the latter part of the '80s all of the property west from Wallace Street to Center Avenue was platted off into city lots and within the next ten or twelve years

was built up as thoroughly as was that of central Englewood. The district from Halsted Street west became the home of many working people who built largely of brick and stone structures, many of them to house two or more families. Beautiful trees lined the streets even before they were paved. The old gasoline system of lighting gave place to the incandescent gas lamps and they in turn to the beautiful electric lighting system now in operation. In the meantime, 59th Street became a business thoroughfare and many prosperous and enterprising business houses were located there. 63rd Street continued its business progress west of Halsted Street to a center at what is now Racine Avenue, later to a half mile further west to Ashland Avenue. This in turn became intermediate to Western Avenue and west of that, almost continuous to Chicago Lawn, is a prosperous, enterprising and handsome business thoroughfare. In fact, 63rd Street is acknowledged to be the most prosperous and best developed cross street in the great city of Chicago. 69th Street, which in the early '80s almost rivaled 63rd Street, developed a number of prosperous business centers at the principle cross streets and is almost exclusively devoted to business from State Streets to Western Avenue.

Each year witnessed new divisions and subdivisions laid out farther south and west. A beautiful park was located at 67th Street and Kedzie Avenue known as Marquette Park, which is now being beautified and improved as a playground for the people. The building of Marquette Park made a boulevard necessary on 67th Street which is known as Marquette Road and extends on 67th Street to Vernon Avenue, where it makes a jog of one block to 66th Street and runs east to Jackson Park.

The rapid development of this western section caused the board of South Park Commissioners to build two more small parks, the one at 67th and Racine Avenue extending west to Loomis Street being known as Ogden Park and contains 61 acres with a beautiful field house, artificial lake, swimming pool, outdoor and indoor gymnasium, baseball and tennis grounds and all facilities and all conveniences for recreation and entertainment. The

splendid field house also contains a branch of the Chicago Public Library and is a community center of worthy prominence. Loomis Street was converted into a boulevard north to Garfield Boulevard (55th Street) where it terminates in Sherman Park, almost an exact reproduction of Ogden Park.

There can be no doubt but that the location of these



Englewood Baptist Church, 1890, Between School St. and Stewart Ave.

parks and community centers assisted greatly in the wonderful growth of Englewood west of Halsted Street.

The elevation of the Baltimore & Ohio and Belt Line railroad improved the traffic facilities of the far western territory so that many important manufacturing institutions have located along that district. Hundreds of beautiful small homes, cottages, bungalows and double apartment buildings with their neat grounds have made this one of the prettiest residence sections of the city and

the splendid school facilities and educational advantages have done much for the Americanization of a largely foreign populace. No district in the city outvies this part of Englewood in its devotion to its country, as was amply attested during the late war when every cottage and home displayed one or more proud service stars in its windows and alas, in many cases, the blue stars were changed to gold by the death of some youthful hero.

With the growth and development of the residence district on either side of Halsted Street, that thoroughfare, for many years the longest continuous street in the world, came a corresponding development in its commercial importance. Beautiful store buildings sprang up almost in a night. Old residences were moved back in the lot to make room for business fronts and every available foot of ground between 55th Street and 69th Street was soon occupied by prosperous business concerns. The past ten years has witnessed probably the most wonderful growth of any business district in the great city of Chicago. All lines of business are represented and millions of dollars of merchandise are tastily displayed on the shelves of the most enterprising lot of merchants that ever did business in any locality. Gradually the business district of Halsted Street has extended south until it joins that of Auburn Park, which centers at 79th Street and was referred to in our earlier pages as the site of the "Ten Mile House."

The coming of the great World War, taking so many of our younger men out of the fields of industry, and the changing of so many more from the manufacture of peaceful necessities to those made necessary by the war, caused a serious hindrance to building and development of our rapidly growing community. However, with the coming of peace and the gradual return to normalcy, Englewood in all of its sections is progressing with its usual energy and activity.

Just now improved transportation facilities are under discussion and mean much for our future growth. The extension of the elevated road, both south and west, and the building of subways across the city will greatly facilitate travel to all other parts of the city and add greatly to our population and consequent commercial activities.

CHAPTER V

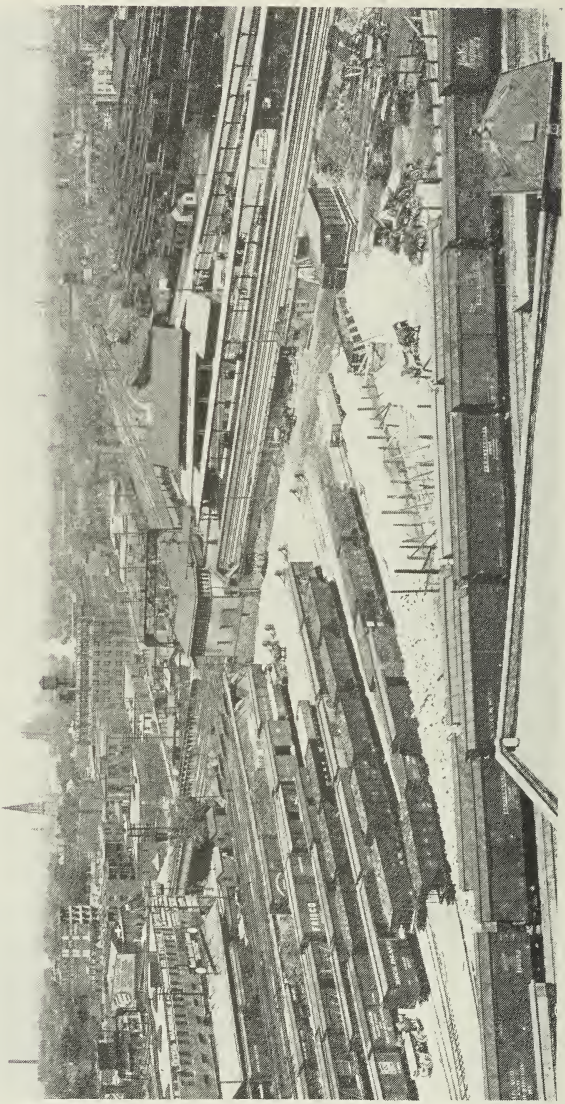
THE SOCIAL LIFE OF ENGLEWOOD

WHILE life was strenuous in those early days there was always an element of sociability and neighborliness among the people. Before the churches were organized, little social affairs were held in the private homes and later the new brick schoolhouse became the rendezvous of all sociability and "society" as it was known then. The anniversary of Washington and the 4th of July were always celebrated with great eclat by the entire community. The outdoor celebrations mostly took place in Junction Grove at 63rd and State streets or in Beck's Park at the Normal School.

We have in hand a ticket to a social party given at the Junction Grove School House on Friday, March 27, 1868. The committee was composed of Carl Dunn, L. W. Crocker and E. M. Jarrett. Special trains were often run from the city out to Englewood on the occasions.

The Englewood Terpsichorean Club was the prime entertainer in the early '70s. Another was the Senior Club which gave a course of dancing and entertainment. The Englewood volunteer fire department also entertained at stated intervals and even gave masquerade balls which were occasions of great social importance in our little town. Later, the parties were held in the high school hall. H. W. K. Cutter was president of the Englewood Terpsichorean at this time and E. Pierpont was secretary. Later, H. B. Lewis and O. D. Bassett assumed these offices.

All of the churches held "sociables" and provided entertainment and amusement for their members. The general price of admission was ten cents, but ten cents was some money then, as it would buy a dozen of fresh country eggs at Barney Brothers; while twenty cents paid for a pound of the choicest green grass butter. Strawberry festivals in the summer and oyster suppers in the winter were real events in the social life of the



Three-way Intersection of Railways in Englewood

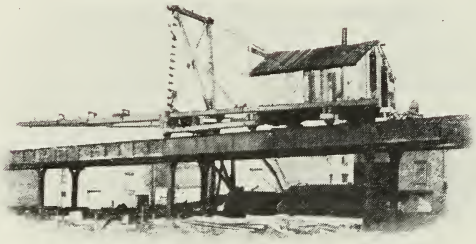
town. We read of the "tin wedding" of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Crocker being celebrated in their home at 805 62nd Street in May, 1878. A star event was the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. John Gerber, on February 24, 1871. Mrs. Gerber was formerly Miss Barbara Berg, whose family was among the first residents of Chicago. Sleighing parties on the ice of the sloughs were occasions of merriment and innocent enjoyment to the people. Picnics in the different groves that surrounded the little town were of weekly occurence in the summer time, and the same catastrophe followed the young gallants, who in their white duck trousers sat down in the succulent custard pies.

Stories of rivalries are still told among the older people, that while amusing now, were quite serious matters to the principals in those days. One comes to us of where rival clubs claimed a right to the same hall for a dance, and while the dispute almost amounting to fisticuffs was in progress, a mischievous fireman, in whose place the musicians had deposited their instruments, removed all the fiddle strings and took the late "dummy" train for the city, leaving a discordant mouth organ and a jews harp as the sole orchestra for the evening.

A practical joke played upon one young beau, who having the advantage of considerable wealth, was able to dress better than the generality of hard working young Englewooders, was to remove the end of the single plank reaching across the water filled ditch in front of his sweetheart's home, so that in attempting to cross, he was precipitated into four feet of muddy water, while the girl's younger brothers sicked the housedog on him and chased him back to his rooms in the Tillotson Hotel on 61st Street, but persistence won, and the grandchildren of this couple now relate the story.

The postoffice in those days was in the Tillotson Block on 61st Street. Among the great advantages held out to settlers to come to Englewood was that there were three mails received daily, but the prime attraction, and the one that advertised the town advan-

tageously, was the Cook County Normal School which was of excellent merit from the time of its establishment. Husky country boys and girls from all over Cook County came to Englewood to attend the Normal and many happy marriages resulted from their meeting as students in the old brick building at 68th Street and Stewart Avenue. In the early days the young men of Englewood played baseball on the prairie between 61st and 62nd streets, Wentworth Avenue and the Rock Island track, and though the common scores reached from twenty to fifty runs for each side, there was some good playing at that. In the winter the lower part of this prairie was flooded and when frozen, formed a splendid skating rink.



CHAPTER VI

THE OLDER MERCHANTS OF ENGLEWOOD

WHILE it has been almost impossible to secure an exact list of all the pioneer business men of Englewood, we have secured a nearly perfect one with the dates in which they began business here, thanks to our good friend, J. W. Barney. On State Street in the early '50s were several taverns which provided entertainment for people passing over the route of the stage line and for those in the neighborhood who desired entertainment in liquid form. Then there was the general store of Patrick Fagan and Ring's Hotel and a few small stores. It was not until the latter part of the '60s and the earlier part of the '70s that the settlement developed stores and merchandising centers. The list of the principle ones up to 1890 follows:

Old Merchants

Date of Arrival	
	GROCERY AND MARKET
1869	Geo. N. Chase, N. W. Cor. Wentworth Ave. and 63rd St.
1871	Phillip Drake, near Wentworth Ave. and 62nd St.
1872	Barney Bros., near Wentworth Ave. and 62nd St.
1873	Ephlin Bros., near Wentworth Ave. and 62nd St.
1872	Isaac Drake, near Wentworth Ave. and 62nd St.
1875	James McEldowney, N. W. Cor. Normal Ave. and 61st St.
1875	Robt. McEldowney, N. W. Cor. Normal Ave. and 61st St.
	GROCERS
1875	Sigler & Gott, 61st St., near Wentworth Ave. and 61st St.
1876	Lewis & McClintock, 61st St., near Wentworth and 61st.
1878	Lounsberry Bros., 61st St., near Wentworth and 61st St.
1879	Gillett and Co., 61st St., near Wentworth Ave. and 61st St.
1883	Claus Bros., Wentworth Ave., near 63rd St.
	Ransom & Co., N. W. Cor. Wentworth Ave. and 63rd St.
	Miller Co., N. W. Cor. Wentworth Ave. and 63rd St.
	J. M. Warner & Co., N. W. Cor. Wentworth and 63rd.
1880	John Bredin, 63rd St., near Normal Blvd.
	Musk & Co., 63rd St., near Normal Blvd.
	A. P. Hoffman, Cor. Wentworth Ave. and 63rd St.
	MEAT MARKET
1875	L. P. Maynard, 63rd St. and Wentworth Ave.
	TIN SHOP
1871	Pickett's Tin Shop, State St., near 63rd St.
1874	J. L. Swan, 63rd St., near Wentworth Ave.

HARDWARE

1873 Darling & Cook, 63rd St., near Wentworth Ave.
1878 J. F. Tramel, 63rd St., near Wentworth Ave.
1882 Frank Porter, 63rd St., near Wentworth Ave.
1888 Daniel Wink, Corner 63rd St. and Normal Ave.
1890 Hoselton & McKay, Wentworth Ave., near 63rd St.

FURNITURE

1885 Barney Bros., Cor. Wentworth Ave. and 62nd St.
1882 Herman Lucht, Wentworth Ave., near 63rd St.

DRUGGIST

1871 Kirk, 63rd St., near Wentworth Ave.
1878 N. Pierpont, Cor. 62nd St. and Wentworth Ave.
1880 J. E. DeWolf, 61st St., near Wentworth Ave.
1878 Hogan & Hisgen, Wentworth Ave., near 62nd St.

FLOUR AND FEED

1874 Josiah Lanyon, Wentworth Ave., near 63rd St.
Beckwith & Terriere, Wentworth Ave., near 63rd St.

UNDERTAKER

1874 J. B. Lanyon, Wentworth Ave., near 63rd St.
J. J. Horning, Wentworth Ave., near 63rd St.
1872 Charles Underwood, 63rd St., near Wentworth Ave.

HARNESS STORE

1874 C. H. Lanyon, Wentworth Ave., near 63rd St.

DRY GOODS

1871 J. C. Tibbetts, Wentworth Ave. and 62nd St.
1874 Solomon Schiff, Wentworth Ave., near 63rd St.
1875 D. H. Hanford, Wentworth Ave. and 62nd St.
1878 H. W. Thompson, 61st St., near Wentworth Ave.

Some of these merchants are still with us and doing business on 63rd Street. J. W. Barney, the surviving partner of Barney Bros., is now engaged (1923) in the real estate business, although his good brother, Fletcher M., passed to his reward a decade ago. John B. Lanyon, the undertaker, is with his son, Lester B. Lanyon, in the same business. Charles H. Lanyon is still selling harness on Wentworth Avenue, when such a curiosity as a horse can be procured. The younger brother, Fred, is still doing decorating with as much skill as when manager of the well known Lanyon Opera House.

Frank F. Porter, when he has time to spare from his genealogical tree of the Porter family, still sells hardware on 63rd Street. Mayo and Weed, the veteran photographers, are both in business; Charles Mayo on 63rd Street and Jarvis Weed on 69th Street. Frank P. Barkey sells shoes with the same smiling countenance he did in yesteryear. John Bredin, the veteran groceryman, is in California enjoying the fruits of a very in-

dustrious business career. Solomon Schiff, although out of business for himself, is well represented by his son, Charles, who has a large dry goods store on 63rd Street. Tom Conway, the plumber, has retired in favor of his younger brother, Bernard, but is still with us. Louis C. Hogan, the distinguished druggist and chemist, has retired from business, but still acts as a consulting



Washington Park Club House

expert for other pharmacists. (Note—Louis C. Hogan died at the King Home for old gentlemen in May, 1923.) J. J. Horning is in the undertaking business on Wentworth Avenue. Joseph Claus, although retired from the grocery business many years ago, is still active on the Englewood Times staff.

Christian C. H. Becker, 6701 Union Avenue, and Fred W. Roepstorff of F. W. Roepstorff & Sons, 6128 South Halsted Street, opened a dry goods store at 6236 South Halsted Street in April, 1890, paying a rental of $35 a month. The lease was negotiated by the firm of Cohrs & Rathje, 63rd and Wallace streets. Louis Rathje, the junior member of the firm, later became the brother-in-law of Mr. Roepstorff and president of the Chicago City Bank.

Sixty-third Place was the southern terminal of the

horse car line of Halsted Street. The southwest corner of Sixty-third and Halsted streets was entirely vacant. A few small cottages, a saloon, a drug store and a grocery store occupied most of the ground surrounding the corner which is now the business center of the South Side. Farmers enroute to the Stock Yards with loads of hay or livestock frequented the inn kept by Henry Bensemann near the southwest corner of 62nd and Halsted streets. In fact, a very brisk farmer trade soon brought prosperity to all the merchants in the block and in 1902 the firm of Becker & Roepstorff moved into the newly erected buildings of Henry Bensemann and Conrad Tatge, fronting 125 feet at 6220 to 6230 South Halsted Street. Mr. Paul Lorenz, now of Musser-Lorenz Company; Mr. G. E. Anderson, now of G. E. Anderson & Co., 69th and Halsted streets, and Messrs. Anderson and Jensen, now at 5902 South Halsted Street, all served their apprenticeships in this store.



CHAPTER VII

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATES

S. D. Underwood was elected justice of the peace in April, 1881, and served until 1889. Justice Underwood held court at 63rd Street and Wentworth Avenue, and also presided at the police court which was held in the building occupied by a hose company, located at the northeast corner of 63rd Street and Wentworth Avenue, where all the police cases were tried until the Englewood police station was erected.

George W. Hotaling was elected in April, 1881, and served until June, 1895. Justice Hotaling maintained an Englewood office at 6311 Wentworth Avenue, where he held court in the evening and during the day he held court at 3900 State Street.

Peter Caldwell was elected police magistrate in April, 1888, and was appointed justice of the peace in July, 1891, and served until June, 1895. Justice Caldwell held court on 63rd Street, east of Wentworth Avenue, until May, 1894, when he moved his office to 6301 S. Halsted Street.

He was the first justice of the peace to establish an office at 63rd and Halsted streets. Justice Caldwell also presided as police magistrate at the Englewood police court during most of this period.

Gustavus J. Tatje was appointed justice of the peace June 17, 1891, and resigned in August, 1893. Justice Tatje held court at 63rd and Wallace streets, and also at 39th and State streets.

James J. O'Toole was appointed to succeed Justice Tatje August 17, 1893, and served until July 6, 1897, when he resigned.

Municipal Court

The municipal court was established on the third day of December, 1906. The city of Chicago was, under the law creating this court, divided into five districts, in each of which was located a civil and a criminal branch. Engle-

wood was a part of the third district as originally fixed by the municipal court act. A civil branch of the court was established at the northwest corner of 63rd Street and Princeton Avenue and the criminal cases were heard in the court room of the Englewood police station, just as they are at the present time. The division into so many districts proved to be impractical, and on June 10, 1907, the judges of the court entered an order abolishing the third, fourth and fifth districts and rearranging the boundary lines of the first and second districts, which order was approved by the City Council on June 17, 1907, and became effective July 15, 1907. Englewood is now located in the first district.

The following residents of Englewood have been elected as associate judges of the municipal court from the time of its organization until the present: McKenzie Cleland, 6439 Normal Boulevard, elected November, 1906; Michael F. Girten, 5827 Princeton Avenue, elected November, 1906; Frank P. Sadler, 553 Englewood Avenue, elected November, 1906; Hugh R. Stewart, 455 W. 60th Street, elected November, 1906, and elected for a second time November, 1914; Asa G. Adams, 6501 Harvard Avenue, elected November, 1920; Theodore F. Ehler, 7759 Sangamon Street, elected November, 1920.

Edwin J. Rhoades was appointed June 24, 1895, and served until May, 1899. Justice Rhoades maintaned an office at the southeast corner of 63rd Street and Stewart Avenue, and later at the northwest corner of 63rd and Halsted streets.

Henry G. Schulte was appointed June 24, 1895, and served until May, 1899. He held court at 6301 S. Halsted Street, and also served as police magistrate at the Englewood police court for about three years of this period.

Asa G. Adams was appointed in June, 1899, and served until the municipal court was established on December 3, 1906. Justice Adams held court at the northeast corner of 63rd and Halsted streets, also at 39th and State streets.

Henry D. Smalley was appointed June, 1904. He held court at the northwest corner of 63rd Street and Wentworth Avenue.

Willard N. Smith appears to have been the first justice

of the peace to establish an office at Englewood. He was elected April, 1873, and reelected in April, 1877, and again elected April, 1881. From the records in the county clerk's office it appears that Justice Smith resigned January 15, 1883. Justice Smith held court in the Tillotson Block. 61st Street and Wentworth Avenue.

Superior Court

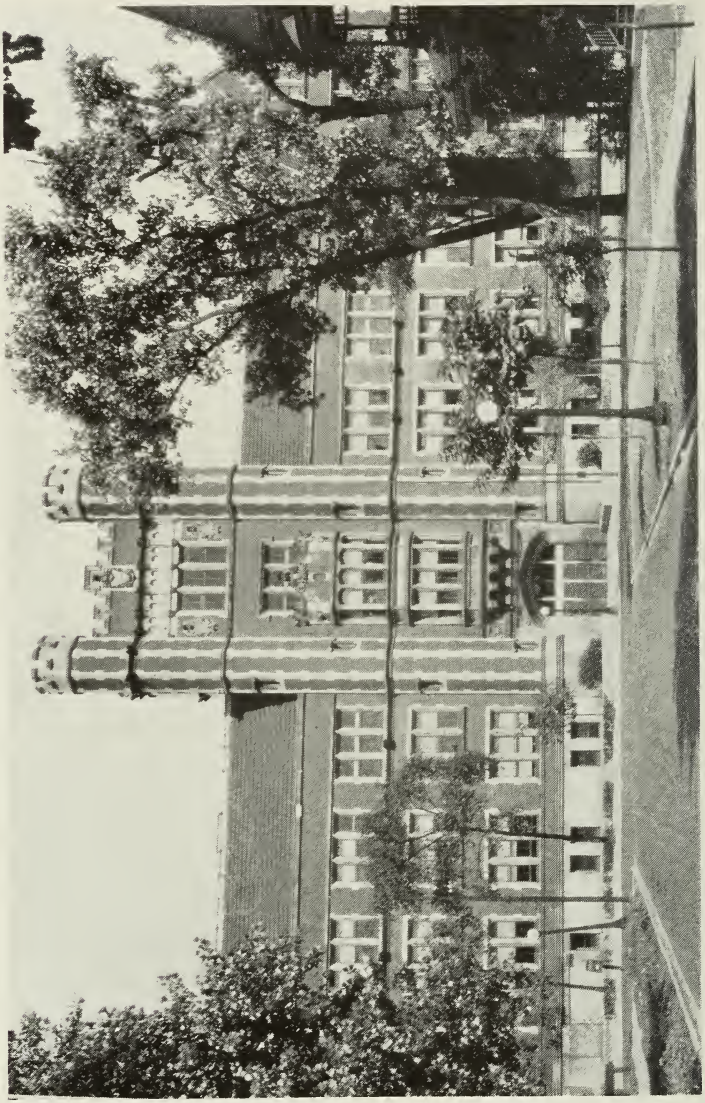
Harry A. Lewis, 6629 Harvard Avenue, was elected judge of the superior court in April, 1919, for a term of six years.

The Police Force

As a proof that the Town of Lake, including Englewood, was a law-abiding and peaceful district, there was no police force here up to 1868 other than the constables, who, in addition to their civic duties, were invested with police power. In 1868 a force of four regular policemen was organized with a town supervisor *ex officio* at its head as chief. The name of these first policemen were John Kelly, Patrick Delaney, Thomas Gahan and John Collins Later, in 1873, the force was increased to eight men, with Thomas Gahan as sergeant. He served in this capacity until May 1, 1880, when he was made captain, and John W. Sweeney, sergeant. At this time the force numbered twenty-six men. In 1881 the officers were Thomas Gahan, captain; John W. Sweeney, sergeant, and Daniel Musser, roundsman. A few years later Daniel Musser was appointed sergeant at Englewood.

The Englewood police station, established in 1879, was at the northeast corner of 63rd Street and Wentworth Avenue. It was destroyed by fire while this book was being compiled in 1922, after serving in various capacities for fifty years. J. W. Joslin was the roundsman at the Englewood station.

While at times there was considerable need of a police force in the Stock Yards district, Englewood pursued the even tenor of its way with very little necessity for their appearance other than to ornament the landscape and see that the cows were not disturbed in their peaceful pastures.



The Englewood High School

CHAPTER VIII

THE CHICAGO NORMAL SCHOOL

By J. E. Armstrong

THE Chicago Normal School is the result of the combination of two movements, one originating in Chicago about sixty-five years ago, and the other getting its start a little later in that portion of Cook County outside of Chicago.

The first high school in Chicago was established in 1855. One of the chief arguments advanced during the preceding decade in favor of this movement was that it would furnish "a school in which teachers may and will be trained to supply future wants." Consequently in the ordinance of the common council of the city of Chicago for January 23, 1855, establishing the high school, we find this statement: "There shall be a department in the high school expressly for the qualifying of young ladies to teach, which shall be styled the normal or teachers' department. Graduates of this department shall have the preference, other things being equal, in the appointment of teachers for the primary and grammar schools."

In the second annual report of Superintendent Dore for that same year there was this statement: "Experience in other places has proved that a model school is a necessary appendage to a Normal School in order to give students of theoretical teaching an opportunity to practice. I therefore suggest for the consideration of the Board the expediency of organizing a model school in connection with the Normal department."

Mr. Ira C. Moore, a graduate of the Bridgewater (Mass.) Normal School, was appointed head of the Normal department, which began its work on October 8, 1856, and provided a two year course; he was followed the next year by Mr. Edward C. Delano, another graduate of the same Normal School, who remained principal of the Normal school until its close in 1877. The much desired practice school did not become a reality until 1865, when it began its career in the Scammon School, under the

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

direction of Mrs. Ella F. Young. From this time forward the work of the Normal School, which had been largely academic, now took on a more strictly professional character, eventually becoming entirely so. Although at first the students were permitted to enter the Normal School upon examination directly from the grammar schools, after 1872 all candidates were required to pass an examination, "not only in the common branches, but also in the studies pursued in the first year of the high school," this being the highest requirements, so far as known, of any state or county normal in the country at that time.

This school remained a branch of the high school until 1871, when it became an independent school and so remained until 1876, when for a short time it again became a department of the high school.

In 1875 a high school, with a two year course, was erected in each division of the city, namely, south, west and north, and at the same time the Normal School was thrown open to all high school graduates. As a result, the large number of graduates caused a waiting list of teachers. The Board, therefore, voted to suspend "temporarily" the work of both the original Normal School, now under Mr. Delano, and the practice school, under Mrs. Young, almost exactly twenty-one years after its inauguration of the former, and it was not resumed for fifteen years.

During the interim, the lack of a city school for the training of teachers was keenly felt and the Board was urged again and again to reopen the Normal School, an unsuccessful attempt to do so being made in 1882. Partial relief was afforded in the meantime, however, by the introduction of the cadet system, which was begun in 1882, during the administration of Mr. George Howland. According to this plan, high school graduates, upon passing the teacher's examination, were admitted to the schools as cadets, and when they were proficient in discipline and could teach classes, they were assigned to rooms of their own.

In 1891 Mr. A. G. Lane, who for many years had been a member of the Cook County Board of Education, which had charge of the Cook County Normal School, became

superintendent of Chicago schools. He long had been an ardent advocate of normal training for teachers, and the Board of Education finally endorsed his position on this question and the establishment of the training class for cadets at the Thomas Hoyne School during October, 1892, in charge of Miss Theresa McGuire and Mrs. Agnes M. Hardinge, was practically a reopening of the City Normal School, which had been closed in 1877. Only graduates of the four year high school course were admitted to this school, after passing the required examination. The course was at first only six months in length, but it was increased during 1895-1896 to one year of combined professional study and practice teaching in the city schools.

Before this history is carried further it will be advisable to give a brief account of the old Cook County Normal School from its inception to the close of its work as a county Normal School in 1896.

The year 1859, in which Mr. John F. Eberhart was elected school commissioner of Cook County, furnishes a good starting point. Impressed with the great need of improving the quality of county teachers, he began by asking from the County Board of Supervisors the sum of $50.00 to aid in conducting a teachers' institute, which was held at Harlem (now Oak Park) April 11, 1860, with an attendance of seventy-five teachers. Other institutes followed at regular intervals and a little later Mr. Eberhart asked the Board for $600.00 to help defray the expenses of a teachers' institute, to extend over a period of three months.

About this time the Board appointed a Committee on Education, with Mr. E. J. Whitehead as chairman. This committee finally agreed to ask the Board for an appropriation of $2,500 per annum for two years for an experimental normal school, which was finally granted.

Intense competition sprang up at once among the various towns for the location of the school, but it was secured by Blue Island and the school opened September 2, 1867.

Mr. D. S. Wentworth, principal of the Scammon School in Chicago, who, like Mr. Ira Moore and Mr. Delano, already mentioned in connection with a similar position,

was a graduate of the Bridgewater Normal School, became the first principal of the new school.

During its temporary establishment of two years at Blue Island, competition arose afresh for the permanent location of the Cook County Normal School. It was won by the organized township of Lake, which offered, in addition to $25,000 in cash, a tract of twenty acres at 68th Street and Stewart Avenue, ten acres of which were given by Dr. Beck. This site was in those days a part of District No. 2, which contained not only a part of Hyde Park east of State Street, but a large share of the organized township of Lake and it was given with the understanding that it should never be used for any other than normal school purposes.

Thus far there had never been a law in Illinois specifically providing for the establishment of county normal schools. The legislature of 1869, largely owing to the influence of Mr. Eberhart, passed a law providing for such normal schools in any county signifying, in a manner provided by law, its desire for such an institution. The closing section of the law legalized the action of boards of supervisors that had already started normal schools and gave to their managing boards all the powers conferred by the previous sections of the act.

In 1869 the Normal School was moved from Blue Island to Englewood and was temporarily located in the old brick school building, later occupied by the Champlin School, until the new Normal School building could be erected, the contract for which was let June 17, 1869. It was dedicated September 21, 1870, and a few years later the plant was increased by the erection of the students' hall, a boarding and rooming house for students of the school. A part of the equipment of the Normal School at first was a high school inaugurated for the purpose of preparing backward students for the regular college courses. This high school, however, was removed in 1874 to the second story of the Lewis building as the Englewood High School.

It is interesting to note that when the Cook County Normal School was erected Chicago extended only to 39th Street, and for nineteen years no extension southward was

made; the entire organized township of Lake contained only 1,000 inhabitants; the prominent Chicago dailies had only disparaging comments to make concerning the new school, referring derisively to its location as a "frog-pond" and the school catalogue of 1880 states that the Cook County Normal School is located "at Normalville, just seven miles south of the Chicago court house."

Pursuant to the state law, the Cook County Normal School was placed under the control of the Cook County Board of Education, consisting of eight members, two of whom were the chairmen of the County Board of Supervisors and the County Superintendent of Schools, the other members being appointed by the Board of Supervisors of the county.

Mr. Wentworth continued as principal of the Normal School until 1883, with the exception of one year, when, on account of a factional struggle in the County Board, Mr. Larrimore served as principal. Mr. Wentworth was followed by Colonel Francis W. Parker, who served as principal of the Cook County Normal School under the Cook County Board of Education until 1896.

Up to that time there had been no connection between the Cook County Normal School and the Chicago public schools, except through the fact that shortly before this time the entire organized township of Lake, which extended far to the south of the Normal School, had been annexed to Chicago and pupils living in the "subdistrict" lying between 65th Street and 75th Street, and the Rock Island and the Eastern Illinois Railroads, were permitted, by transfer issued by Superintendent Howland, to attend the Normal Practice School, their tuition being paid by the city.

In the report of the County Board of Education for 1890, however, it is stated: "The testimony of the larger proportion of city principals reveals a widespread dissatisfaction with the cadet system now in vogue in their schools. The object of the Chicago schools and the Cook County Normal School is identical, and they should go hand in hand along a given line. That a complete recognition in the city schools of the Normal School certificate of graduation may be brought about, an additional com-

mittee on relations to the city schools has been placed on your list of standing committees. An early conference between your board and the city board is deemed advisable."

The recommended conference must have borne fruit, for in January, 1896, the Board of Education voted to accept the Cook County Normal School property and to maintain the Normal School for the benefit of Chicago and Cook County with no change in its management. The Board assumed possession on February 1, 1896, and Colonel Parker was continued as principal, serving in that capacity until his resignation in 1899. The training class of cadets was merged into the Chicago Normal School and the Board fixed standards of admission for residents of the city. Graduates of county high schools were, upon recommendation of the county superintendent, to be admitted, and, upon graduation, were eligible to teach in the county schools.

The first addition to the plant of the newly acquired Chicago Normal School was the middle section of the Parker Practice School, which was completed in 1899; both wings were added in 1902. By 1905 the central building of the group of three now on the campus, known familiarly as the Normal College building, had been erected and was ready for occupancy, and in 1913 the arts and gymnasium building was used for classes for the first time.

In the meantime there had been three changes in the office of principal. Dr. Arnold Tompkins succeeded Colonel Parker in the management of the school in 1900, and retained his position until his death in 1905. During that same year Mrs. Ella F. Young was chosen as his successor, but the position was again vacant in 1909, when Mrs. Young became superintendent of Chicago schools. During the period of years that have elapsed since the resignation of Mrs. Young, the principalship of the Chicago Normal School has been held by Dr. William B. Owen.

It should be stated here that Principal Owen is in charge of the Normal School district, which constitutes one of the eleven districts into which the entire area covered by the Chicago schools is divided. This district

includes the Chicago Normal College, the Parker Practice School, the Parker High School, the Parker Junior High School, and the Carter Practice School. The Parker High School was established in 1910 by Principal Owen and now occupies rooms distributed among all three buildings of the campus, and the Parker Junior High School was started in 1919 by Principal Walter R. Hatfield of the Parker Practice School, and is located in the Parker Practice School. The total enrollment of the schools housed in three campus buildings exceeds 3,000.

Mention should be made of the different practice schools that have been and that are a part of the organization of the Normal School. First in time is the Parker Practice, already mentioned as being completed in 1902. During the period 1901-1907 the Yale School served as a practice school, and the Haines School was chosen to take its place in 1908, continuing to fulfill that function until 1921. In 1908, also, the Carter School was added to increase the facilities for practice teaching of the Normal School, which for many years had been restricted to the schools just named.

In 1920, however, a radical change was made in the student practice. In that year, for the first time, the practice term of the students was reduced to ten weeks, but this reduction in time is compensated by devoting the whole of each day to practice work. In order to facilitate the carrying out of this new plan, fifty schools, spread well over the entire city, were selected, to each of which one or more students were assigned for the ten week period, to be spent under the direction of the principal, who, in each case, is known to be heartily in sympathy with the plan. Practice work is required of students in each of the three groups, pursuing the elementary, kindergarten and household arts, respectively, which are the three courses now given in the Chicago Normal School.

In concluding this account of the Chicago Normal School, it is appropriate to mention the interesting fact that the Chicago Normal School is the oldest school of its kind in the state, having been put in operation by 1856, and thereby antedating the Illinois State Normal University at Normal, Illinois, established in 1857, by one year.

It is only fair, too, to voice a few words of sincerest appreciation in behalf of Mr. Eberhart, Mr. D. S. Wentworth, and others, both men and women, who, whether engaged in the work of the school or in that of the general vicinity, sacrificed for the permanent establishment of the principle of teacher training, during the discouraging days when the very life of that progressive idea was threatened with extinction.



CHAPTER IX

ENGLEWOOD HIGH SCHOOL
6201 Stewart Avenue

IN 1859 the first school house was erected in Englewood. It was a two story, four room brick building that stood where the playground of the Englewood High School is now located. It has been described as resembling a four flat building. The history further relates that "Ira J. Nichols, in disposing of the school section, wisely made such provision as enabled the building of this house; and it is due to his efforts that the nucleus of a building fund was obtained." E. W. Jarrett was the first teacher.

This little school house was the center of all social, political, religious and educational activities of pioneer days in Englewood. Not only was the first elementary school conducted here, but the first high school, the first normal school and the first church services. Political meetings, elections, dances, debates and secret society meetings were held here. It was a real town hall, enjoyed by the whole community. It ought to be enshrined in the hearts of the people of Englewood as the pioneer of our schools, churches, lodges and places of amusement.

In 1869 the Normal School was removed from Blue Island to Englewood and was housed termorarily on the upper floor of this building, which was afterwards named the Champlin School. Mr. D. S. Wentworth was the principal. The work of the Normal School was largely academic and the first year class was called the Normal Preparatory Class. In 1870, when the Normal School building on the present site was dedicated, the preparatory department was enlarged and the course extended to three years. It was then called the high school department of the Normal School and was inaugurated to prepare backward pupils for the regular normal school course. Ira A. Shurtleff, teacher of the Normal Preparatory class, was made principal. There were about fifty pupils in the entering class of whom eight graduated. Mr. Shurtleff was a man of thorough scholarship and effectiveness as a

teacher and those who knew him speak in the highest terms of his personal qualities. He remained in charge of the school but two years when he died under a surgical operation in the Summer of 1872.

Mr. W. W. Carter, a Harvard graduate, was then elected principal, a place he filled with distinction for fourteen years. Mr. Carter brought to the high school rare ability, thorough scholarship and a strong determination to place the schools upon a high professional basis.

The right of experts to employ and discharge teachers had not been established at that time and Mr. Carter was a pioneer in bringing about the professional basis under which the schools are operated today.

In 1874 the Lewis School Building was completed and the high school was removed from the Normal School to the second floor of this building, which still stands on the high school grounds. The first floor was occupied by the elementary school and the third floor was a free-for-all hall. This floor was afterward divided into class rooms and occupied by the growing high school.

In 1886, Mr. Carter resigned his place as principal to engage in business and was soon after elected a member of the Board of Education. Here he did great service for education, since he knew from experience what were the obstacles to the progress of the schools. One of his first acts was to inaugurate the first steps toward building a high school building.

Upon the resignation of Mr. Carter as superintendent of the schools of Englewood and principal of Englewood High School, Mr. O. T. Bright, then principal of the Douglas School, was elected superintendent and principal. In 1888, the first Englewood high school building was occupied. It consisted of eleven class rooms, a drawing room, a physics laboratory, a biology laboratory, a chemistry laboratory, a lecture room, a library and an assembly hall seating 800. This building was considered a wonderful structure and Englewood people took great pride in it. There were some people, however, who fought every step of the way and after it was completed, declared it would not all be needed for twenty years to come. How nearly right they were may be seen now by a trip through the magnificent structure that completely surrounds that first

high school building, adding nearly one hundred rooms to the original structure and costing the city a million and a half dollars.

Mr. Bright brought to the school a remarkable executive ability and a strong personality. With Mr. Carter's help on the Board of Education, he was able to put into effect the reforms Mr. Carter had inaugurated. Dr. A. H. Champlin, another member of the Board of Education, also deserves great credit for his assistance in putting education upon a professional basis.

When the high school first opened in its own building, about one hundred pupils entered the first year class and the next year, 225. In 1890, the membership of the school was 303 and Mr. Bright was asking for an addition to the building. In 1889, the territory covered by the Town of Lake, of which Englewood was a part, was annexed to Chicago. Mr. Bright remained principal of the high school until his election as county superintendent of schools of Cook County, in November, 1891.

During his principalship of five years he had gathered about him able assistants and had imparted to the school a great spirit of enthusiasm, a spirit it has never lost. He was a keen critic, but a very helpful one. He was an inspiration to the school and made everyone feel his enthusiasm for every enterprise he undertook.

On the 30th day of November, 1891, the writer became his successor. Many friends had warned me that I would find it a hard task to follow in Mr. Bright's position, but on the contrary it was an easy one. The spirit of loyalty to the school and the sense of duty and responsibility he had developed, made my introduction easy. Besides, he had let it become known to the school and the community that I was his personal choice as his successor and that no doubt made pupils and teachers who respected his judgment feel kindly toward the young man whom good fortune made his successor.

I found a school of 474 pupils and 16 teachers. The graduating class numbered fifty, which was the largest to that date. I had left a school of little more than half the size and in a community where most boys old enough to work did not go to high school. I was much impressed

with the enthusiasm of the boys for athletic sports and the general spirit of push I found in Englewood.

Of the teachers then in the high school, Victor C. Alderson soon left for the position of dean of Armour Institute and now president of the Colorado School of Mines.

Fernando Sanford, now professor of physics at the Leland Stanford University.

Viola Derato, Marietta C. Crane, Emma M. James and Dr. A. S. Smith are still teachers in the Englewood High School and rendering excellent service. All the others have drifted into other lines.

Since the year 1891, the school has grown with leaps and bounds. Every period of ten years has seen an addition erected. In 1887 the first building was begun; in 1897 the middle south wing was erected. This gave the school its gymnasium and an essembly hall large enough to receive a school of 1,200, the former hall being now used for a study hall. This building was detached about sixty feet from the other and later was connected on the second floor by a bridge. In 1907 the front of the building was erected, connecting the two wings into one building and the bridge was removed. This not only made the building a completed structure, but added the laboratories and offices now very much needed.

In 1902 the first Parent-Teacher's Club was organized in the Englewood High School, the first in any high school in Chicago. Mrs. O. T. Bright was the first president and a notable contribution was made to high school progress through the work of this club. Up to that time no high school in Chicago attempted to conduct a school restaurant, but through the efforts of Mrs. Bright and her coworkers and Mrs. H. A. Morgan, president of the Englewood Woman's Club, a lunch room was opened in September, 1903. Now every high school in Chicago has its lunch room. At the present time 2,500 pupils and 125 teachers eat in the school restaurant of Englewood High School daily.

Scarcely had the 1907 addition been occupied than it was apparent a larger building would be required in the near future. The agitation for another addition or a larger building on a new site was soon begun by the

Parent-Teacher's Club. Mrs. L. K. Scotford, then president of that organization, deserves great credit for her persistent effort in this difficult task. Various plans were laid by the friends of the school and defeated by those who had other interests at stake. Had it not been for the heroic work done by Robert Roulston, then a member of the Board of Education, no one can tell what the fate of the school would have been. He proposed what most people thought was the impossible, and carried it through, by which Englewood now has one of the best school buildings and equipments in Chicago.

The adjoining property of the entire block, except the southeast corner, was purchased, the houses wrecked or moved away and a *million dollar* addition erected. A new elementary school building was erected on the lot and the second Champlin building turned over to the high school for shops. A playground 150x250 feet occupies the center of the lot and the Lewis-Champlin School has two playgrounds about fifty by one hundred feet each. Over three thousand two hundred pupils now attend the day school and over five thousand the evening school.

During the summer vacation a high school of 1,200 pupils from the South Side high schools attend here for eight weeks. No one can claim that the Englewood High School is not making an adequate return on the investment the city has made here.

The departments that have been added since 1891 are as follows:

Gymnasium exercise—two gymnasiums.

Stenography and typewriting—ten rooms.

Bookkeeping—three rooms.

Laboratories—fifteen rooms.

Lecture Rooms—four rooms.

Shops—thirteen rooms.

Of the shop courses, there are courses in clay modeling, weaving, jewelry, dress-making, millinery, cooking, laundry, sheet metal, electricity, auto mechanics, pattern making, typewriter repair, and carpentry.

Beside these are the full complement of class rooms, drawing rooms, both free hand and mechanical, music rooms, a library maintained by the city, a dramatic room,

a military room, and a wonderful assembly hall that seats 2,500 people and which is open free for public uses.

The number of graduates per year now numbers nearly as many pupils as it had total membership in 1891, and one-fourth as many teachers as there were pupils that year. The number of its graduates is now about 5,000 and they are filling places of honor and great responsibility. The record of the school for scholarship, debate, oratory and athletics are well known throughout the country.

A pipe organ, the first for any high school in Chicago. is now being installed in the assembly hall. The funds for this expense have been saved up by the school for the last fifteen years and set aside for this purpose. Dramatic and musical entertainments and later donations from the Englewood Woman's Club were the sources of this fund.

Fifty-six trophies have been won by the school in its various contests with the other high schools of the city and state since 1891. They consist of banners, flags, pennants, shields, and loving cups. They were won by the pupils in football, baseball, tennis, track meets, military drills, rifle shooting, debates, oratory and basketball.

If there is anything for which the school is noted abroad, it is the spirit of loyalty the student body has for its school and the energy and determination with which it enters into all contests.



CHAPTER X

THE SCHOOLS OF ENGLEWOOD

Englewood Evening School

In the Fall of 1888 the Board of Education granted the writer permission to open a private evening school in that same little four room school house that was the forerunner of the schools—normal, high and elementary, churches, lodges, theatres and dance halls of Englewood. Classes were conducted for foreigners in one room, grade work in a second and high school work in a third. Two elementary teachers assisted the principal in this work and the expense defrayed by a small tuition fee. As the Board allowed the janitor of the building to fix his own salary, he received a greater share of the tuition fees than the principal. The school ran three months and as the schools passed into the hands of the Chicago Board by the next winter, the private school was not reopened. In October of 1891 the Board opened an evening school in the Englewood High School of which Mr. Bright was then principal until November 30, when the writer was transferred from his former position as principal of Lake High School, now Tilden Technical.

This school, like the day high school, has grown from 250 to 5,000 pupils.

During the school year, 1921-1922, the experiment has been tried, for the first time in Chicago, of giving regular day high school work in evening school. About one thousand pupils have been enrolled in these "standard" high school classes. Most of the subjects of the regular high school curriculum have been taught and the experiment gives promise of being a complete success. One hundred and ten teachers have been giving instruction in evening classes, while the following numbers of the enrollment in the different departments will indicate their relative size: In commercial subjects, 1,591; in shop and technical courses, 1,036; in domestic

science courses, 1,278; in elementary and grade classes, 295; and foreigners in English and Americanization classes, 533.

It has been found necessary on account of the crowded condition of the evening school, to place the foreign classes in the Lewis-Champlin Elementary School, on the same grounds with the high school.

The principals of the Evening School in the Englewood High School have been Mr. James E. Armstrong, from 1891 to 1914; Mr. Harry Keeler, from 1914 to 1919; Mr. C. E. DeButts, from September to December, 1919, and Mr. Willis E. Tower, from December, 1919, to date.

At the present time a registration fee of two dollars is required of all in high school subjects. This is returned at the end of the year if the pupil has been present three-fourths of the time. The Board of Education pays all of the expenses of the evening school except in certain classes in technical and domestic science subjects, that come under the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act; one-half of the teacher's pay of such classes is met by the United States Government. During 1921-1922 this amounted to about nine hundred dollars.

Parker High School

The Parker High School was opened in September, 1910, with an enrollment of one hundred and fifty first-year pupils and four teachers. It occupied rooms in the west end of the Parker Practice building. Mr. William B. Owen, as principal of the Normal College, became principal of the high school also. Mrs. Dillon was his assistant. Two new teachers were added during this year. Only academic subjects were offered.

In September, 1911, the enrollment had increased to three hundred and fifty.

In September, 1912, Mr. Dillon left Parker and Miss Bednar became assistant principal.

By September, 1913, the enrollment had risen to five hundred. More subjects and more courses were offered, both technical and commercial work being taught.

Each succeeding year brought more pupils and more teachers, the high school expanding to rooms in the Normal College building in 1912 and in the winter of 1914-15 to rooms in the Arts building. Indeed, the high school now occupies so much room here that the Arts building is frequently referred to as the Parker High School building.

In February, 1917, Mr. Owens severed his direct



Hiram Kelly Library, 62nd St. and Normal Blvd.

connection with the high school and Mr. Charles W. French was elected principal. Mr. French was principal a little less than four years, during which time he endeared himself alike to all who came in contact with him. His death occurred November 11, 1921.

Mr. Charles H. Parrine was elected to the principalship the latter part of November, 1921.

The Parker High School now has an enrollment of 1,430 pupils. It has a faculty of fifty-three teachers, all of them specialists in their chosen fields. It has well-equipped shops and laboratories and offers practically all the courses offered by the other cosmopolitan high schools of the city. It graduates annually about one



Lindblom High School 61st and Lincoln Sts.

hundred and fifty to sixty pupils from its two year courses. From 25 to 35 per cent of its graduates go to higher institutions of learning where an unusually high percentage of them are doing exceptionally creditable work.

The Lindblom High School

The Lindblom High School, erected at a cost of a million and a half dollars, with an additional expenditure of five hundred thousand dollars for equipment, was completed in the Spring of 1919. At that time Mr. Harry Keeler was appointed principal, and the following September school was opened with a student enrollment of about 800 and a faculty of forty-two.

In less than three years the school has almost multiplied its membership by four. In February, 1922, it had 2,986 students in attendance. Meantime its faculty has grown at a corresponding rate. In 1920 the teaching force numbered 57; in 1921, 73; in 1922, 96.

Lindblom's full line of shops and laboratories and its splendid equipment for all branches of academic study and art and craft work are now being used to the limit of their capacity. Each semester shows an increase in the registration in the four-year courses, and in the number of two-year graduates who return to complete a full high school course.

The school is located at 62nd and Lincoln streets, and serves a district extending from 43rd to 75th streets and from Racine to the west city limits.

It seldom happens in Chicago that a large high school springs suddenly into existence. Most of our high schools have slowly grown to their present size through many years, or as in the case of the original Chicago high schools before annexation, dwindled to their present size with the migration of the residence districts to the suburbs. This school has had a phenomenal growth in three years, from one of the smallest to one of the largest.

The Board of Education has taken great pains to erect and equip this school as its most up to date building. It has attracted widespread attention from educators from abroad. From the standpoint of its

utility, probably no high school in Chicago has so quickly ingratiated itself into the minds and hearts of its patrons. The school is not only the educational center of the district, but is its social, dramatic and musical center.

The principal, Mr. Harry Keeler, has proved the wisdom of his selection because his energy, enthusiasm and executive ability have reproduced themselves in the teachers and pupils under his direction.



CHAPTER XI

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

BY 1878 the school buildings of the Town of Lake had become so numerous that a distinctive name was given to each of the ten schools, as follows:

The Normal, the Lewis or High School, the Champlin—the pioneer building—the Coleman, the Brownell, the Springer, the Pullman, the Coy, the Oswald and the Chittick.

In 1884 the Town of Lake was made into two school districts so that the territory north of 55th Street was no longer considered a part of Englewood, and with the division came the opening of the Lake High School for this territory cut off at the north.

In 1920 the Tilden Technical High School was closed to the admission of girls, and so many of the elementary schools, that were tributary to that school, were attached to the Englewood high school district. These were: The Parkman, Sherman, Graham and the Dewey. At the same time the following were added from the east side to relieve the congestion in the Hyde Park High School. The Burke, the Sexton, and on the west the Copernicus, the Earle, the Harper, the Raster, and the Eberhart were cut off to form the Lindblom high school district.

Robert Lindblom (1844-1907) was one of the most influential promoters of the World's Fair and one of its directors. He was a member of the Board of Education (1893-1896) and of the Civil Service Commission (1898-1902).

The Lewis-Champlin School
300 W. Englewood Avenue

The Champlin School was named in honor of Dr. A. H. Champlin, member of the County Board of Education that had control of the Normal School, and a member of the Town of Lake Board of Education.

This school had its origin in the first school building

erected in Englewood. It stood on the ground now occupied by the Englewood High School play ground. It was the pioneer not only of schools, but churches, lodges and places of amusement.

This building was erected in 1859 and the first principal was E. W. Jarrett. Ten years later the Normal School occupied the second floor and with it the preparatory class that was organized the next year into a high school class at the Normal School building at 68th Street.

This building was doubtless known during these years as "The School House." Later on, when school buildings multiplied, it was named "The Champlin School," in honor of Dr. A. H. Champlin. In 1864 the Lewis building, named in honor of Mr. H. B. Lewis, one of the pioneers of Englewood, and a member of the school board for many years, was erected and the lower floor occupied by elementary pupils. It was Mrs. Lewis who gave the name Englewood to the village.

Mr. W. W. Carter was principal of both the high school which occupied the second floor of this building and the elementary school on the first floor in the Champlin building. The third floor was then an assembly hall for schools and the community. Mr. Homer Bevans was a teacher in the highest room of the elementary school until elected principal of the Farren School in 1884 and Mr. J. W. May succeeded him. In 1885 Mr. May was transferred to the new Beale School and Miss Kate S. Kellogg was elected principal. In 1890 a new building of fourteen rooms was built to take the place of the four-room Champlin building. This new building was named the Champlin School and the old building was demolished to give place to the heating plant.

Miss Kellogg remained principal of the school for twenty years and was then transferred to the principalship of the Normal Practice school and afterward became district superintendent. Mr. Henry S. Crane followed Miss Kellogg in 1905 and remained in that position until elected district superintendent in 1919, when Mr. Samuel Allison was made principal. In 1916

a thirty-two room building was erected on the enlarged grounds fronting on Englewood Avenue and given the name of the two buildings it was intended to replace—the Lewis-Champlin. The former Champlin building was then turned over to the high school and reconstructed into a shop building. The old Lewis building, intended to be removed, is still in use for overflow rooms. It was used many years for overflow from the high school and now by the elementary, and as prospects stand it will serve a useful purpose for many years to come.

The membership of the school now is 1,400, with forty teachers.

The Yale School

The Yale School was named for the avenue on which it stands. This school was at one time called the Jones School and had its inception in a frame building on 69th Street, near Stewart Avenue, in 1886.

It was called the Willard School, in honor of its principal, Mrs. Alma M. Willard, although this name was never formally recognized by the Englewood Board of Education, District No. 10, under whose jurisdiction it came. There was a branch of the school in a frame building occupying the triangular lot on the west side of Yale Avenue and 68th Street. It was known as Shay's Hall.

The pupils of these two buildings found more commodious quarters in the Spring of 1887 in a red brick building of eight rooms on 70th Street between Yale and Princeton avenues, then known as Webster avenue, with Mrs. Alma M. Willard as principal and Mrs. M. E. Thresher as head assistant.

It was named the Jones School in honor of C. W. Jones, then a resident of Englewood and a member of the Board of Education. The school retained this name until the school year of 1889-1890, when it received the name of Shurtleff, in honor of Ira Shurtleff, a very exemplary man and principal of the first high school of Englewood, which was in the Cook County Normal School building at 68th Street and Stewart Avenue.

In 1892 the name was changed to Yale School, owing to its location on Yale Avenue.

In January, 1894, the east and west wings of the building were completed and all of the pupils moved into the new additions.

In 1900 the school became Yale Practice School in connection with the Normal School. Arnold Tompkins was head principal of the Normal School, Normal Practice and Yale Practice. Mrs. A. M. Willard was in charge of the Yale.

In September, 1901, John S. Welch was made principal and served until the close of June, 1903, when he left for Salt Lake City. Mrs. Willard went to the Brownell School, where she served as principal until her death, November, 1914.

In September, 1903, Edward F. Worst became principal and served until November, 1906, when he accepted the position as the head of the construction department in the Normal College.

In September, 1905, owing to the death of Dr. Tompkins, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young was made principal of the Normal College and the Parker and Yale Practice schools.

In November, 1906, William Schoch of the R. T. Crane High School became principal and served until January, 1917. He then became principal of the Morgan Park High School. The Yale School ceased to be a practice school at the close of June, 1907.

In January, 1917, Cyrus Lauron Hooper, principal of the McLaren School, became principal, which position he is holding December, 1921. The school now has 1,029 pupils and twenty-six teachers.

The D. S. Wentworth School
6950 South Sangamon Street

The Wentworth School was named in honor of D. S. Wentworth, first principal of the Normal School.

This school was organized in the Kershaw building in 1889, pending the completion of the building at Sangamon and 70th streets, the present site.

Owing to complications arising from annexation, the

building was not completed until February, 1890, and the two schools occupied the Kershaw building alternate half days for five months. This building was full when opened and was enlarged in 1892, 1894, and in 1897.

Mr. S. P. Goodhue was transferred from the Carter School in 1889 and remained in charge until he was made district superintendent in 1900. He was followed by Mr. W. H. Campbell, who occupied the position until elected examiner of the Board of Education in 1913. He was then succeeded by Mr. H. J. Monyhan and he, in 1917, by Mr. James E. McDade.

The school now has 1,325 pupils and thirty-five teachers.

The Sherwood School

57th Street and Princeton Avenue

The Sherwood School, named in honor of Jesse Sherwood, once a member of the Town of Lake Board of Education, was organized in 1885 when the original building was completed.

There were eight rooms and 225 pupils. The principal was Miss Margaret McGurn (Mrs. J. Delany). It was in District 10, under Superintendent O. T. Bright, in 1886, when he was appointed superintendent of schools of Englewood, then a suburb of Chicago.

In 1888 Miss McGurn was succeeded by Mr. W. J. Black and in 1912 the twelve-room addition was erected.

In 1903 there were twenty-seven teachers and every available space in the building was used for class rooms. Three rooms on the third floor were prepared for class rooms, a part of the assembly hall was screened off and a "double division" was necessary for the increased membership.

By 1913 the membership had decreased to 768 pupils and the number of teachers to twenty. Mr. Black died in 1913 and was succeeded by Miss Sarah Kirkley, who was transferred to the Ryerson School in 1915. Her successor was Mr. Edmund B. Smith. The membership increased, there being 921 pupils and twenty-one teachers.

When Mr. Smith was transferred to the Kozminski

in 1920, Mr. Irvin A. Wilson became principal. During the two years (1920 to 1922) when he was principal, the building was modernized. A teachers' rest room was equipped and the office refurnished.

Mr. Wilson was transferred to a larger school, the Mark Sheridan, in January, 1922. He was succeeded by Miss Christine Bednar from the Parker High School. Her present corps of teachers number nineteen, of whom twelve are graduates of the Chicago Normal College. Of these, three or four graduated from the college during Col. Parker's time. The present enrollment is 909.

The Carter School

5740 Michigan Avenue

The Carter School was named in honor of W. W. Carter, second principal of the Englewood High School and member of the Town of Lake Board of Education and at one time president of that board.

The school was organized January 1, 1885. It was then called the Wabash Avenue School. David A. White was principal until January, 1886, when he was succeeded by Mr. Wm. J. Black, and he was succeeded by L. P. Goodhue. In September Mr. Frank M. McMurry, now professor of Pedagogy in Columbia University, was elected principal. Upon the resignation of Mr. McMurry in 1890, Miss Abbie E. Lane, then a teacher in Englewood High School, was elected to the principalship, which she still holds.

Since 1909 this school has been one of the practice schools for training cadets of the Normal College.

At the present time there are 1,348 pupils enrolled and thirty-five teachers.

The Beale School

The Beale School was named in honor of William G. Beale, who was at one time principal of the Hyde Park High School. He was a member of the Board of Education of Chicago from 1889 to 1892 and president of that board during his last year.

The school was organized the first week in March, 1892, with 1,000 pupils. Within two years the member-

ship increased to 1,700. When the Holmes School was erected in 1894, the Beale membership was reduced to 1,400. Within one year the Beale membership increased to 1,600. The Bass School was erected in 1895, which reduced the Beale membership to about 1,300. Within one year the Beale grew to a membership of 1,450, and when the Earle School was organized in 1896, the Beale was again reduced to about 1,250. During the next four years the Beale had grown to 1,800 pupils, and in two years more had a membership of 2,200 pupils. When the Copernicus School was erected in 1905, the Beale was reduced to 1,350. The Beale district, now being reduced to such a small area, the school has remained with a membership of 1,350 to 1,450. Teachers, thirty-one.

It is estimated that from 2,800 to 3,000 young people have graduated from the Beale School since its erection in 1892. Mr. John W. May was the first principal and Miss Hattie Bacon (now Mrs. Charles L. Thayer) was the first head assistant. Mr. May has remained principal of the Beale to the present time and is still in the work, keeping the school up to standard. Miss Louise Merrill, who has been a teacher in the Beale for many years, is now its head assistant. Mr. Edward Collins has been engineer of the Beale nearly twenty-nine years and he is still in the work.

The Brownell School

6509 South Perry Avenue

The Brownell School was named in honor of C. S. Brownell, who was a member of the Town of Lake Board of Education and president of that board in 1886-87.

The school was organized in 1869 as the Clark Street School. In 1871 the name was changed to the Mack School and then in 1875 when the original building was erected on the site now occupied, the name was changed to the Brownell.

The new building was not fully completed until 1878 and Mrs. D. E. Wards was elected principal, followed by Mrs. Alma M. Willard in 1880. In 1883 Mrs. Willard was succeeded by Miss Sara Curtis and in 1885

Mr. F. B. Ormsby was made principal. In 1888 the old building was replaced by the present structure.

In 1895 Mr. Ormsby was transferred to the Bass School and Mary C. Baker was made principal. She was succeeded in 1902 by Mrs. Alma Willard, who held the place until her death in 1914. Miss Alice Sollitt was then elected principal and continued until 1921, when Miss H. Gertrude Jaynes was elected. The school now has 500 pupils and thirteen teachers.

Perkins Bass School
6554 South May Street

The Perkins Bass School was named in honor of Mr. Perkins Bass, who was the principal of one of the first elementary schools in Chicago, when Chicago was only a village. In 1857 the Legislature provided for a Board of Education, of which Mr. Bass was a member for three successive terms. It was through his efforts that the Legislature authorized the City Board of Education to issue bonds and with the first $500,000 the foundation was laid for the present extensive system of schools. Mr. Bass upon learning that a school building had been named in his honor made a gift of $4,500 for the use of the school for the purchase of pictures and statuary. The income of this fund is still being expended for the benefit of the school.

The school was opened November 25, 1905, and dedicated June 28, 1896. Mr. Fulton B. Ormsby was the principal.

In 1914, after two years of illness, Mr. Ormsby resigned. In September of that year Miss Lucy I. Laing was transferred from the Spaulding to the Bass School.

Increasing membership necessitated making two additional recitation rooms out of the assembly hall, preventing its use as a gymnasium, thus restricting the opportunities for physical education. School activities have been broadened since 1901 to include manual training, cooking, sewing and printing. A nurse and doctor supervise the health of the children. However, no additions have been made to the original building to care adequately for these activities.

The school now has 1,100 pupils and twenty-six teachers.

St. Bernard's School

Towards the end of August, 1892, St. Bernard's School was made an assured fact by the arrival of six religious sisters from Loretto Abbey, Canada. These devoted sisters of the "Institute of the B. V. M.," more familiarly known as "Ladies of Loretto," lived for a time at 67th Street and Stewart Avenue, suffering with holy serenity the privations caused by distance from school, and inconvenient household arrangements, until Rev. Bernard P. Murray was able to buy and fit out the first convent at 6520 Stewart Avenue. The convent at 6541 Stewart Avenue, the permanent home of the sisters, was built in 1897.

In recording the progress of the school, it is no easy matter for us to speak fittingly of the generous consideration, the countless acts of kindness, the unremitting care of the beloved pastor. God blessed his efforts; his church was the center of vigorous catholicity, and his school, the object of his most ardent efforts, prospered from the very first. His great interest in Christian education will keep him in the memory of many for years to come. He detested distinction of poor and rich. He educated, clothed, and cared for the children of his poorer parishioners, wishing that they might not feel the embarrassment of ignorance in after life. He did not wish that any parents, rich or poor, should regret having sent their children to a Catholic school. He followed them through their years of study and after graduation found positions for them in banks and business houses, which many of them have kept until the present time.

In 1893 St. Bernard's High School was established. This was the second Catholic high school in Chicago. In 1912 the commercial school was opened and successfully conducted and the parochial schools of St. Bernard's are among the best in the city.

Englewood Business College

The Englewood Business College is one of Engle-

wood's newer accomplishments, a result of the ever increasing influx of business, and a forerunner of the many structures that are now being erected on sites so recently occupied by buildings that Englewood has outgrown. This institution is the largest business college in Chicago; is one of the few leading business colleges in the United States and acknowledged the finest business college building in America.

The Englewood Business College was organized in May, 1909, by F. B. Bellis, John D. Lucas, C. F. Denison, and F. W. Roepstorff—men whose large experience covered years of association and affiliation with business and commercial colleges. The entire third floor of the Chicago City Bank building at 6235 Halsted Street, then nearing completion, was rented. On July 6 the college opened its doors to fifty students. It was fully equipped and prepared to teach all commercial branches, having departments of accountancy, bookkeeping, office practice, shorthand and typewriting.

Believing in preparedness, and realizing that it would only be a matter of time until still larger quarters would be essential, the management purchased, in 1910, the ground at 735-41 Englewood Avenue, whereon to erect a building of its own, suited ideally for business college training. The plans were drawn and preparations made for the construction, but the advent of the World war interrupted the erection. The delay caused a change in the plans with more modern improvements so it was not until the Fall of 1920 that ground was broken and the foundation laid. In the Fall of 1921 the building was completed. From seven to eight hundred students can now be accommodated in the study rooms in addition to a large auditorium on the ground floor used specially for social affairs. Not only capacity was taken into consideration, but durability, safety, comfort and beauty.

The foundation has been made so as to support three more stories, actuated by the rapid increase in the past years. When the growth of the college necessitates this addition, the capacity will be sufficient for an attendance of two thousand.

CHAPTER XII

THE PROFESSIONAL MEN OF ENGLEWOOD

LIKE all well regulated communities, Englewood had to have its quota of lawyers. In 1876 we find the following who were practicing in this district:

E. W. Adkinson, who has ever been prominent in Englewood affairs, political and legal, is even yet a hale, hearty old gentleman who keeps thoroughly abreast of the times.

John Byrne, W. D. Carlisle, Stillman A. Danforth, Wallace Douglas, Seth M. Dunning, David M. Hillis, George D. Ladd, Isaac F. Mack, W. L. Maynard, Charles J. Smith, Orrin Turner, A. H. Veeder, who later became chief counsel for the vast interests of the Swift Packing Co., and Fitz Allen Woodbury.

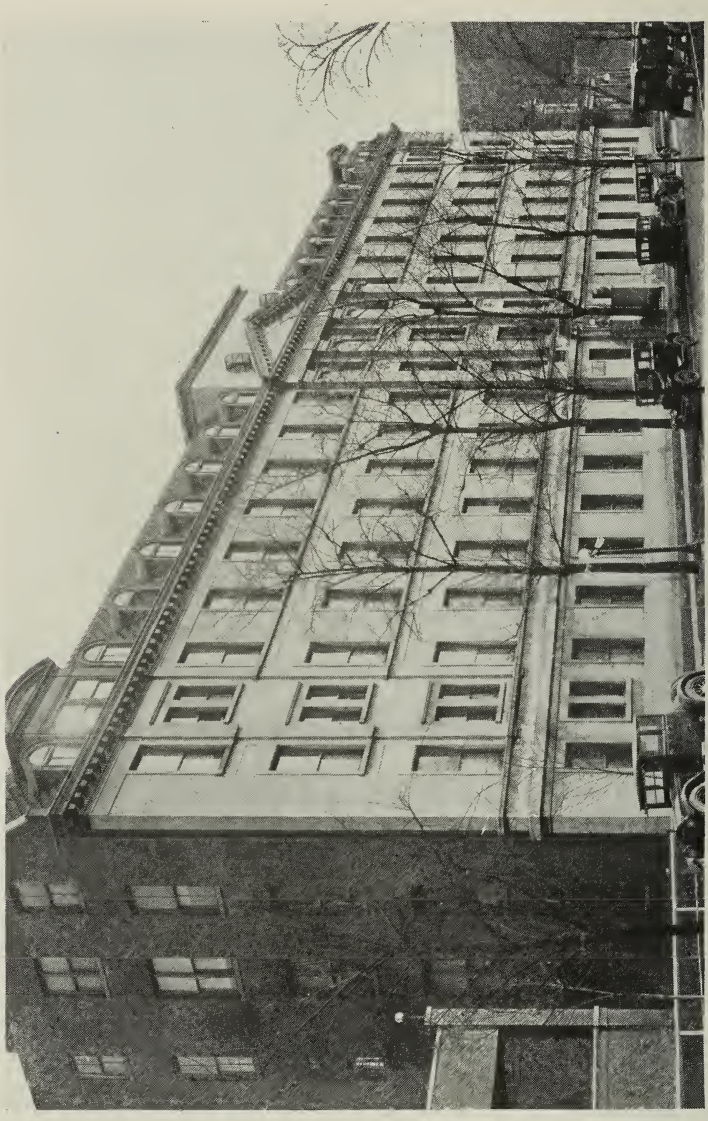
Later came David Trexler, M. Pennypacker, W. M. Webster, and Theodore F. Ehler, who is now one of the judges of the Municipal Court.

Since the abolishment of the justice of the peace court, no courts are held in Englewood other than the police court at 64th Street and Wentworth Avenue. All civil matters being taken to the city, necessitates that the lawyers have their offices near the various places of holding court in the central part of the city.

The Physicians of Englewood

The physicians of Englewood are all worthy of a chapter of their own. The first that the old residents will remember is Dr. Chavette, a wonderful old French scholar and chemist as well as a physician who administered his own remedies and even now many of his formulae are on the market and are considered invaluable by many.

In 1872 we had Dr. A. H. Champlin, one of our most public spirited citizens, Dr. J. G. Davis, Dr. James E. DeWolf, Dr. C. D. Fairbanks, Dr. E. E. Holman, Dr. George Dale, Dr. C. H. Lovewell, Dr. M. J. Lyman, Dr. Wm. C. Westerfield and the two Dr. Pierponts (Newton and Wm. C.). Dr. Champlin served in almost every



St. Bernard's Hospital Between 63rd and 64th Sts. on Harvard Avenue

public capacity in the community and was one of the foremost workers for the betterment of the little town. Champlin School was named for him. He lived and died at 61st Street and Princeton Avenue. Dr. Lovewell, a resident of Vermont, was one of our most patriotic and public spirited citizens, and his death only a few years ago, left a void that will be difficult to fill. His son, Dr. Charles H. Lovewell, Jr., who served through the World War in the medical corps, is still connected with the U. S. Army at a post in Texas.

From 1875 to 1885 numerous other physicians hung out their shingles for the betterment of the health of Englewood people. Among these can be mentioned Dr. M. W. Bacon, Dr. J. F. Foster, Dr. W. J. Arnold, Dr. J. F. Greenleaf, Dr. G. J. Wilder, who located originally at 63rd Street and Wentworth Avenue and is still practicing at his present home, 341 Englewood Avenue.

From 1885 to 1890 there was another influx of physicians. Drs. A. H. Harris, C. Whitman and H. E. Whitford came here in 1886. In 1887 Drs. Hunt, E. Z. Bacon, Jos. Reis and S. F. Hescott came. Dr. Cora Taylor began practice here in 1885 and was the first of our lady physicians. Dr. Karreman came here in the early '80s. He was murdered in his home on Stewart Avenue in 1921. Dr. O. B. Hayden came in about the '90s, as also did Drs. J. S. Beaudry, F. Don Brix, and Henry J. Boettcher. Dr. B. Einerson, Dr. John J. Driscoll, Dr. Kate Peckard, Dr. J. P. Webster, Dr. J. Hagens, Dr. E. W. Ruggles, Dr. J. Meek and Dr. S. T. Richmond were all here at World's Fair time. Following them in rapid succession was Dr. M. D. McNabb, Dr. M. K. McQuarrie and Dr. E. A. Taylor.

Englewood Contractors

There was a great amount of building in Englewood in the '80's when there was a great influx of people seeking homes in the beautiful suburb. While the brick construction was confined mostly to business blocks, the residences, with few exceptions, were of frame and more or less ornate in architecture. Among the oldest contractors and builders were Brayton Bushee, Herman Lucht, Joseph Moss, George Scott and W. O. Budd, who is still

living and is one of our largest property owners and wealthiest men. Then there was W. W. Webster, who afterwards sought gold amid the snows of the Klondike, Charles W. Caldwell, who has since become a prominent builder in California, Edward Melville, who is also in that sunny clime, E. L. Lord, who even now is too busy to stop work, and P. G. George, who passed away only a few years ago.

Elliott W. Sproul and J. W. Holmes did most of the brick construction. Mr. Sproul now represents this third district in the United States Congress.



CHAPTER XIII

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

IN THE early days of Englewood the fire department consisted, as is usual in small villages, of a bucket brigade, and was seldom called into action, but when it was, was ably assisted by the women folk.

In 1882 a paid fire department took the place of the volunteers. The first fire commissioner or chief was Frank Becker. In 1883 he was succeeded by F. J. Sweenie. All apparatus and equipment was divided and located at different sections. The Hook and Ladder Hose Company No. 4 was located at 63rd Street and Wentworth Avenue, composed of three men, with George Byrne lieutenant in command. This department, with a total strength of twenty-three men, including the officers, made a good record for the Town of Lake, and with some improvements and additions served until they were incorporated into the city of Chicago in 1889. At the period of annexation, June 29, 1889, the fire department of the Town of Lake was taken into the city department. At that time it consisted of eighty-three uniformed firemen. Englewood had Englewood Company No. 4, with a Silsby rotary fire engine, at 63rd and Wentworth, with a strength of eight men. At 8023 Vincennes Road Engine Company No. 7 was located, with a LaFrance rotary steam engine and a company of eight men. The Hook and Ladder Company No. 4 was located on South Normal Parkway, west of Stewart Avenue, with a strength of four men. After the death of Chief Sweenie George Byrne became chief, and he was succeeded by James Tierney as chief and George T. Folly as first assistant. From the date of annexation, 1889, to this date the Town of Lake is protected by the following: Sixteen steam and motor engine companies, three hook and ladder companies, two squads and three marshals. In case of aid required, these could and would be supported by adjoining districts.

By Englewood growth, additional apparatus would not

be amiss from experience after twenty-eight years of service in this growing community.

The Chicago Fire Department covers 200 square miles; roster, 2,200 firemen, 128 steam and motor engine companies, 37 horse power, 10 squads, 6 marine engines and the fire advantages the best in the world. Fire alarm offices located in city hall and 64th Street and Wentworth Avenue, Englewood. The alarms of fire during the year 1920 received in the city was 20,691. The 37 horse power companies are 100 per cent motor; 80 per cent of 128 engine companies will be motor at the end of 1921. At this date (1922) 50 per cent of Englewood companies are motor. All fire marshals are equipped with autos, said motorization in this department being beneficial in the protection of the outlying and distant districts.

Since the writing of the above there has been a great change in the department in the Englewood district. All of the horse drawn apparatus has been replaced by motors and the entire fire department motorized.

A Fire Insurance Patrol company has been added to the fire protection scheme, and is located at 6142 Peoria Street. It consists of a fully equipped motor truck carrying tarpaulins to protect goods in a burning building from injury by water. There is a crew of eighteen men under command of Captain William Enright.



CHAPTER XIV

PARKS AND BOULEVARDS

THE park and boulevard systems of Englewood are included under that of the South Park and Boulevard system which was organized under authority of an act of the legislature of the state of Illinois, April 16, 1869. The act creating the park board gave the commissioners exclusive control over all the land selected and to be acquired for parks and boulevards, making the board a separate and distinct municipal corporation with authority to levy taxes and make rules and regulations for the control of the territory under its jurisdiction. This board was entirely independent of city or county authority and had power to create and maintain its own police force and levy its own taxes. The five commissioners constituting the board were appointed by the circuit judges of Cook County for a term of five years, the term of one commissioner expiring on the last day of February each year.

Englewood received very little benefit in the first selection of territory, as that of Jackson Park, Midway Plaisance, Washington Park, Grand, Drexel and Oakwood Boulevards were the first property taken over. Garfield Boulevard and Western Avenue followed, and with Marquette Road and Normal Boulevard and Loomis Boulevard constitute our boulevard system of today.

The great fire of 1871 destroyed all of the park records, so it is impossible to give the exact date of the opening of each park. Actual work of construction was delayed by the panic of '73, but in 1876 Grand and Drexel Boulevards in Hyde Park were practically completed, and a considerable portion of Washington Park was made available to the people, and grading operations were commenced in Jackson Park. Jackson Park and the Midway Plaisance during 1892, 1893 and 1894 were entirely occupied for the purpose of the World's Columbian Exposition. The occupancy of Jackson Park necessitated some considerable destruction of large areas of natural tree growth, done for

the exposition, which later has been entirely rebuilt and beautified.

In 1904-1905 additional park territory was acquired in which 14 new parks were laid out, ranging from 7 acres to 320 acres in extent, 10 of which were completely improved and ready for public use within a year after their acquirement, 8 of these with a total acreage of 531.67 in the Town of Lake. Three parks, namely, Hamilton Park with 30 acres, Ogden Park with 61 acres, Marquette Park with 322 acres, may be called Englewood Parks, as also Sherman Park abutting Garfield Boulevard on the west, through from Racine Avenue to Loomis Boulevard.

There are over twelve miles of boulevard in the Englewood district, all of which is kept in most excellent repair, with beautiful scenic surroundings. In passing we would say that for the public service under the Southwest Park Board jurisdiction there are 295 buildings covering an area of nearly thirty acres, including buildings of all sorts, from the Art Institute in Grant Park and the new Field Museum at the beginning of Roosevelt Road, and 15 field houses for the free use of the public for physical activities and community service. The conservatory in Washington Park, one of the largest and most complete in the world, furnishes floral decorations for the entire system. They also maintain a nursery in Marquette Park, 35 acres in extent, and it supplies practically all of the trees and shrubs required for the maintenance of the plantation throughout the parks, which plantation covers about nine hundred acres.

Notable among the buildings are the Cahokia court house, a one room building 15 by 20 feet, built of upright timbers, now located on the Wooded Island in Jackson Park. This building had been erected in Cahokia, St. Clair County, Ill., about 1716, as the first court house in Illinois, and has been the seat of justice under the flags of France, England and the United States. The building was brought to Chicago and erected here in November, 1906.

The commissioners operate their own laundry in Washington Park for laundering towels, bathing suits and uniforms used in the service. Incidentally they have a stock of 120,660 bathing suits and 163,713 towels. The water

supply for the larger parks is pumped by the commissioners from the city tunnels. Elsewhere it is obtained from the city mains.

The electrical ground for the lighting of the parks and boulevards is obtained from the sanitary district, for which they have a contract over a long period of years at a rate of three-fourths cents per kilowatt hour. The number of employees required for the maintenance and operation of the parks and boulevards runs from 900 men and 85 women in the winter to 1,500 men and 125 women in the summer. The police force alone numbers 217 men.

Englewood has at times thought it was getting but a small share of the South Park funds, and that it should have been awarded more boulevards and small parks, which has caused strenuous action of different neighborhoods, and with the organization of the new South Board which will occur in 1924 it is hoped that several more parks will be located in Englewood and the south district. The last park located is that so long sought for by the Gresham and Brainerd Park association, and late in 1923 the South Park Board purchased a twenty-nine acre tract south and west of 83rd and Loomis Streets, and work is now in progress, clearing and preparing it for the park improvements.

Another late addition to our boulevards is that of Loomis Street, which heretofore had only been boulevarded from Garfield Boulevard to Marquette Road (67th Street) and the South Park Board, first having the title to the street cleared by the City Council, have made Loomis Street a boulevard to 87th Street, thus making a perfect boulevard drive connecting all of the parks located on the South Side.

Another late measure that means much for the beautifying of Jackson Park is the determination to restore the World's Fair Fine Arts building, later occupied by the Field's Columbian Museum, and work will soon be begun to recover this wonderful specimen of pure architecture with a newly invented cement or plaster which is said to be as durable as marble. The interior is also to be repaired and the beautiful large halls and corridors will be restored for various purposes.

Marquette Park is being completed (1923) and will be

one of the prettiest in the group. The lagoons are being excavated and thousands of trees transplanted from the South Park nurseries, and the splendid golf links improved and rebuilt.

In this connection it may be in order to state that Western Avenue, boulevarded to Garfield Boulevard (55th Street), has been paved and widened through to 111th Street, making it a double track driveway with street railway tracks in the center, passing the beautiful Forest Preserve at Beverly Hills, connecting with 87th Street, and also south to Blue Island and the Dixie Highway.

The present commissioners of the South Park Board are John Barton Payne, C. L. Hutchinson, L. B. Patterson, John Bain and B. E. Sunny. Mr. Bain is the only Englewood representative. He is ever ready and willing to serve the best interests of Englewood and many of our late improvements are due to his patriotic efforts.



CHAPTER XV

THE SOLDIERS OF ENGLEWOOD

WHILE most of the earliest settlers in Englewood were men who participated in the War of the Rebellion and all were patriotic to a degree, owing to this section being so sparsely settled as compared with its present population, those of its citizens who enlisted in the service were credited to Chicago, but among later arrivals were so many soldiers that they decided to form a soldier's organization, and on February 16, 1880, with twenty-five members, they organized the Union Veteran Club. The President was J. T. Foster; Vice President, Edward Cecil; Secretary, C. E. Husted; Treasurer, Alonzo Miller; Marshal, C. W. Stinson; Trustees, C. A. Ensign, Peter Carpenter and C. S. Hunt.

Early in 1881 they began agitating for a Soldier's Memorial Hall and the Soldier's Memorial Association, composed of ex-soldiers and citizens, was organized and incorporated, the object of which was "The preservation of the memory of the soldiers and sailors who gave their lives for their country in the late Civil War, the strengthening of the social ties that bind together the veteran survivors of that struggle, and keeping alive the spirit of patriotism in the community."

On the 4th of July, 1881, the cornerstone of the building was laid with proper ceremonies and the edifice was completed the following summer. The location was on 63rd Street about one hundred feet east of Princeton Avenue. This property is now occupied by the C. H. Schurman Building. Later this organization was merged into the Grand Army of the Republic in May, 1884, and became the George G. Meade Post, G. A. R., No. 444, and when the elevated railroad was built through Englewood its property was purchased for right of way and with that sum the new Memorial Hall was built at 6236 Princeton Avenue and is now occupied for purely patriotic purposes by many of our local patriotic organizations, including Meade Post, G. A. R., Woman's Relief

Corps, Sons of Veterans, Daughters of Veterans, United States Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion.

George G. Meade Post No. 444 of the Grand Army of the Republic was chartered May 2, 1884, with the following 45 members: C. W. Stinson was the first commander, the roster was as follows:

C. W. Stinson, Commander; J. H. Cook, J. S. Moore, T. P. Mulcahy, J. E. DeWolf, J. Taylor, M. G. Murphy, F. Tieman, M. Eisele, J. Kribell, F. A. Mulcahy, G. W. Antis, W. Alexander, G. W. Bancroft, D. Bricker, A. M. Bristol, F. W. Coombs, J. W. Clark, A. Carr, C. H. Davis, D. Dailey, J. F. Davis, R. Danforth, V. H. Hunt, G. Hampson, D. Hickman, J. F. Jackson, L. J. Kummell, B. F. Lowry, W. J. Mott, W. McKirchy, D. McGrady, G. W. McDonald, W. McGrady, D. Palmer, C. H. Pierce, J. Schofield, D. Sullivan, E. R. Strang, J. B. Tapley, H. H. Temple, S. D. Underwood, J. Ward, G. H. Weston and R. J. Murphy.

L. T. Dickerson was the Department Commander of Illinois; J. L. Bennett, Assistant Adjutant General.

George G. Meade Post soon became one of the best known in the county and afterwards in the city. Its membership increased until, at one time, the roster rolls showed the names of 720 veteran soldiers and sailors who had seen action and acquitted themselves with glory in the Union Army and Navy in the dark days of the War of the Rebellion. While the membership was recruited from time to time by new arrivals, the Grim Destroyer called many of the old members to their final reward.

> "On fame's eternal camping ground their silent tents are spread,
> While victory guards with gory shroud, the bivouac of the dead."

The membership has naturally decreased greatly in the last score of years and instead of the martial array of nearly a full regiment, when they are called to parade but a scanty number answers to the roll. Their jaunty, military step has given place to a more solemn tread, but their kind old eyes sparkle as brightly when following the idol of their devotion, "Old Glory," as when they so gallantly followed that dear standard into battle more than half a century ago.

The roster of the Meade Post at the present time

(1922) consists of the following 78 members:

M. A. Ambrose, Wm. H. Ambrose, Edgar C. Avery, Cornelius Baker, James Baynes, Levy L. Blackus, Michael Begley, Wm. E. Beiderman, M. E. Blair, James C. Cahill, James H. Campbell, Charles W. Carr, Vincent Caroll, Thomas H. Carter, Daniel Clifford, A. S. Cobb, Henry Cossum, J. C. Dennison, Wm. M. DeHart, Wm. E. Eakins, Valentine Eckert, George S. Eddy, Thomas S. Gardner, Antone Giroux, Oliver N. Goldsmith, John C. Gray, S. L. Gregg, Jacob Gossen, Charles Hallett, W. S. Hall, John M. Johnson, Lysander Johnson, Thomas W. Kirk, John LaRoche, W. H. Lewis, Exym. T. Lewis, Wm. E. Lindsay, A. W. McCornack, James McDonald, James E. Meek, James D. Miller, Richard J. Murphy, Gideon Morrisette, L. A. Patterson, Stephen A. Payton, John W. Powely, Levi T. Regan, Frank J. Rehyner, Walter F. Sargeant, H. E. Sawtell, Charles E. Schmidlapp, John Schofield, H. F. Smiley, Charles Smith, Griswold St. Clair, John N. Stewart, Fred Thomas, Wm. F. Thomson, Charles E. Tibbles, Theo. H. Todd, John T. Vance, John E. Vreeland, Fred L. Wagner, E. S. Walton, V. A. Welton, A. L. Whitehall, Theron Wooley, James W. Yates.

Soldiers of the World War

No part of the great city of Chicago, or in fact of the United States, evidenced its spirit of patriotism and love of country more than did the people of Englewood. Long before the actual declaration of war with Germany, many of our young men had gone to Canada, England and France to join the Allies' armies. As soon as President Wilson had declared the United States in a state of war with Germany, volunteers rushed forth from every neighborhood and scarce a block in Englewood but sent its squad of brave young men to fight under the Stars and Stripes for American ideas and principles on foreign fields. When the draft came, Englewood had few "slackers" and the boys went as cheerfully to camp and field as they would have to a summer vacation. In another part of this volume the exact number of soldiers who were sent from this district will be found.

After the armistice, when "Johnny came marching

home again," the boys did not feel that the friendships formed while in the service of their country should be terminated. Hence, several soldier organizations were formed. Prominent among them were the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, both of which are well represented here.

American Legion

Englewood Post No. 61, American Legion, was organized September 2, 1919, with 44 charter members. It has increased its membership to 75 and has brilliant prospects for a much larger membership and the possibility of accomplishing a great amount of good for the organization.

The officers in 1922 were: Commander, William E. Helander; Vice Commander, Harry Cullett; Finance Officer, N. J. Elzinger; Recording Adjutant, F. Elzinger; Corresponding Adjutant, Dr. David Gordon; Sergeant-at-Arms, Claude H. Keerans.

Daughters of Veterans

Martha Ammen No. 20, Daughters of Veterans of the Civil War, was organized and instituted by Mrs. F. Alice Ammen, Department President, April 29, 1911. The first president was Effie M. Brown. The Tent has kept up its organization ever since and has accomplished a great amount of good among the old soldiers, their wives and families. The officers in 1922 were: President, Mrs. Florence Von Thaden; Senior Vice President, Mrs. Mattie Loser; Junior Vice President, Mrs. Estella B. Nyman; Chaplain, Mrs. Josephine Heath; Treasurer, Mrs. F. Alice Ammen; Council Member No. 1, Mrs. Lettie Hill; Council Member No. 2, Miss Laura Lewis; Council Member No. 3, Mrs. Ella B. MacNeal; Patriotic Instructor, Mrs. Hattie Hitchler; Secretary, Mrs. Lena Yandel; Guide, Mrs. Florence St. Clair.; Press Correspondent, Mrs. Ella McMahon; Guard, Mrs. Clara Hazlett; Assistant Guard, Mrs. Angeline Moore; Musician, Mrs. Helen McCauley; First Color Bearer, Mrs. Anna Brown; Second Color Bearer, Mrs. Florence Roovart; Third Color Bearer, Mrs. Harriet Frazier; Fourth Color Bearer, Mrs. Bertha Hussey. Martha Ammen Tent meets every second and fourth Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at G. A. R. Memorial Hall, 6236 Princeton Avenue.

CHAPTER XVI

POSTOFFICE

THE first postoffice at Englewood was kept in the dummy house of the Fort Wayne Railroad, at 63rd Street. Carl Dunn, who was the first conductor of the dummy train, was also the postmaster and letter carrier. Later Mr. Dunn was promoted by the company to the conductorship of a through train, making it necessary that he resign his position as postmaster . He was succeeded by Mr. N. S. Clark, who died in 1866, and his wife took charge and conducted it until April, 1872, when W. N. Smith was commissioned postmaster.

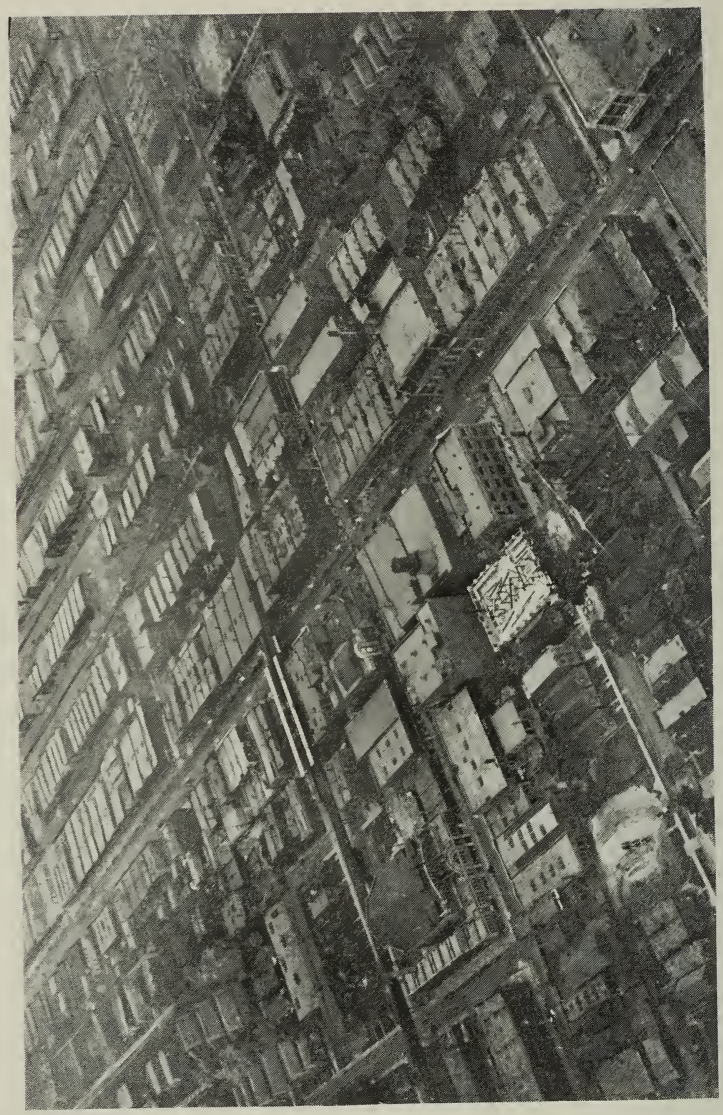
Englewood Postoffice

The postmasters who served in Englewood since 1886 were: W. N. Smith, Oliver Goldsmith (who installed the first regular letter carriers May 1, 1888), Col. C. W. Battey, and after the postoffice became a station of the Englewood postoffice Col. C. W. Carr was made the first superintendent. He was followed by John E. Vreeland, and he by Fred A. Bosworth, the present very efficient, gentlemanly superintendent of the postal station at 447 and 449 W. 63rd Street.

The first letter carriers appointed were: Joe Fagan, John E. Hammond, Charles O'Neill, Peter Egan, Fred W. Wilkinson and George W. Danforth, collector. Jay M. Luff was the seventh appointed and is still in service, having taken the position of one of the original six who resigned.

Fred W. Bristol was the first superintendent of carriers. The Englewood postal station now serves a population of over 200,000 and its boundaries are 55th Street (Garfield Boulevard) on the north, 75th Street on the south, State Street on the east and Racine Avenue on the west..

There are in service 65 carriers and ten collectors, as well as a staff of 15 clerks, and in passing we might say that the service of the Englewood postoffice has always been good, but at no time more efficient than at present.



Aeroplane Airplane View of Englewood Courtesy of Englewood Economist

CHAPTER XVII

NEWSPAPERS OF ENGLEWOOD

Weekly Sun

THE first newspaper of any local character which was circulated in Englewood was the Weekly Sun, established by Harvey L. Goodall at the Stock Yards in 1869. As a great number of Englewood people who were employed and did business at the Yards, an Englewood department was incorporated in it. The Sun was made a daily in 1883 and supplied the demand for news in Englewood as well as the Town of Lake. It continued as a daily until about 1910, and was then taken over by Frank C. Hanna, who, a year later, transferred it to the Englewood Times.

The Englewood Eye

The Englewood Eye was founded March 1, 1878, by F. E. Tousley and J. C. Dennison, W. H. Tousley joining them in 1880. It was a bright, well edited, newsy journal. After the death of F. E. Tousley, his widow, Mrs. Mae Tousley, with W. H. Tousley, conducted the paper, and their uncle, Myron H. Tousley, a very scholarly old gentleman, acted as editor. The ill health of W. H. Tousley compelled them to part with the paper to Indiana people, who were not congenial to Englewood interests. Later W. H. Baker bought the plant and his younger brother operated it for about a year, when financial disabilities, coupled with a failure to amalgamate with Englewood ideas, compelled the discontinuance of the paper.

Dickens Review

Back in 1880 Frank D. Blish published the Dickens Review, which was the offshoot of the Dickens Club, a dramatic and literary association, but it was of short life. Later, Frank M. Smith published the Weekly Call and Scribe, which ran upon financial rocks about 1893 and was wrecked.

The Call

John Ustick and Charles H. Dingman, with the financial assistance of James H. Mallette, for several years published a small daily known as The Call. The daily field of Englewood did not support it. Myron H. Tousley, after the sale of The Eye, printed for several years a small 6 by 9 four page paper, which he called The Rambler. It was bright and spicy and voiced many of the peculiar ideas of the good old veteran, but died with him in 1914.

Englewood News

James J. Talcott started the publication of the Englewood High School News and, meeting with success, made it the Englewood News. Bringing to his assistance William W. Talcott, they for many years published a bright, sparkling, newsy local sheet. James Talcott withdrew from the firm to go into business for himself elsewhere and Will sold the News to the McFarland brothers, who discontinued it in less than a year.

The Englewood Times

The Englewood Times, published by G. E. Sullivan, was founded in 1888 while Mr. Sullivan was reporter on a city paper. With the assistance of Mrs. Col. Crane and her sister, Mrs. Alonzo H. Brinkman, he published it in conjunction with the Auburn Park Monitor and South Englewood Mirror. His contract with the city paper expiring at the close of the World's Fair, he has since devoted himself exclusively to the publication of The Times, which is now the only paid circulation paper in the Englewood district, or, in fact, the southwest part of the city. The Times absorbed at different times a number of other papers, but has remained continuously under the same management and publisher since its founding, and is now the oldest suburban paper in Chicago. Mr. P. F. Lods and Mr. Charles Buchthal are now associated with the business management, and the name changed to Sullivan's Englewood Times.

The Englewood Economist

The Englewood Economist was the first free distribution advertising sheet started in Chicago. W. W. Talcott,

who with his brother, Jim, had been conducting the Englewood News, started it in September of 1906. They published it every week until Christmas, then only every second week for a number of years. In 1918 Mr. Talcott sold the Economist to John E. Foster and William H. McDonnell, who also bought the Commercial Press, owned by the Talcotts, and have since conducted the Economist.

The Economist, by special industry and individual effort, has grown to be the most successful free distribution paper in the city of Chicago, and the publishing house of Foster & McDonnell one of the largest and most complete on the south side. This firm, together with the Englewood Typesetting Company, has built a large printing plant at 65th Street and Emerald Avenue, 100 by 125 feet in dimensions, containing the most up to date publishing house in the city.

The Englewood Typesetting Company, Starr M. Miner and Palmer M. Miner proprietors, occupies quarters in the new building, as does also the Englewood Times.

The Auburn Park Booster is the offshoot of the Englewood Economist, and is published for circulation in Auburn Park, with free distribution.

The Merchants Telegram, originally started by J. H. Sharp, was purchased by Foster & McDonnell in 1920, and has greatly improved since.

The Englewood Chronicle

The Englewood Chronicle was started and the first publication made on September 1, 1915, by E. C. Malmborg and E. G. Samuelson, at 6628 S. Halsted Street. The Chronicle was almost immediately taken over by Phillip Sissman, who has since continued the publication, and it has grown to be one of the leading free distribution sheets of the neighborhood.

The South Side News

This free distribution paper was published first as the Englewood News on November 17, 1922, and the name was later changed to the South Side News. Charles M. Butler was the founder and is the managing editor and proprietor; Edgar T. Wheelock is editor and Eugenia T. Giffin the news editor.



Chicago Normal College 68th St. and Stewart Ave.

CHAPTER XVIII

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN ENGLEWOOD

IN WRITING a history of the Public Library in Englewood, we must turn back to January of the year 1890, when the first delivery station was established. This was merely a service whereby the residents of Englewood could secure books from the main library by leaving their cards and lists at this station. There were no books there, and it took several days to obtain one from the city library.

This station occupied a space in the dry goods store of Mr. L. E. DeGarmo, situated at 353 W. 63rd Street, near Wentworth Avenue. About three years later the station was moved several doors west, to a book and stationery store, whose proprietress was Mrs. Clara F. Neeves, gentlewoman, a lady who will be held in kindly remembrance by many of us, and who successfully managed the library station for many years.

Some time later Mrs. Neeves moved to a store at 443 W. 63rd Street, near Normal Boulevard. The library station remained here until 1911, when it was discontinued at the time the Kelly Branch was opened in June of that year.

Englewood is very fortunate in having such a splendid library, one of the finest in the city, and it is largely due to the efforts of one man, Mr. Robert J. Roulston, that it was built in this section of the city.

Mr. Roulston was a member of the library board from 1905 to 1913, and its president for the last four years of that period, his resignation being necessitated by his appointment to the Board of Education.

During his administration the progress and extension of the library service was very great, and the use of the library by the public almost doubled. In recalling the results of this expansion the people of Englewood will always remember with gratitude that the one most important to them was the erection of the Hiram Kelly Branch.

The Hiram Kelly Branch of the Chicago Public Library

was opened to the public June 24, 1911, and was the first branch library building erected by the board of directors.

Accumulated income for a gift of $200,000 received as a bequest from the late Hiram Kelly, a south side merchant, enabled the library board to establish this branch, and to maintain it without one cent of expense to the taxpayers of the city, either for books or salary of the staff.

The advantageous site at the corner of 62nd Street and Normal Boulevard was purchased at a cost of $14,750, and the building, complete with furniture and fixtures, cost $58,000. The collection of books contained about ten thousand volumes when the library opened, but has almost doubled since that time, and the yearly home use of books has increased from 146,000 in 1912 to 220,000 at the present time.

The first librarian was Miss Mary P. Wilde, who was succeeded about a year later by Miss Adah Whitcomb. In 1917 Miss Whitcomb was transferred to the main library to have charge of the training class, and Miss Minnie S. Clark, the present librarian, was appointed. Miss Clark has lived in Englewood all her life and is a graduate of Englewood High School, as are most of the young ladies on the staff.

The library has always aimed to be one of the important activities of the community. The children are provided with an exceptionally attractive children's room, equipped with a splendid collection of juvenile books. The work of cooperation with the schools has assumed large proportions, and a great deal of reference work is done by the children at the library, where competent assistants are always ready to aid the children in their work. Story hours are held twice a week and hundreds of Englewood children are both entertained and instructed. The adult reference collection is unusually strong and is constantly in use, both by high school and university students and the general public.

The assembly hall and club rooms are free to any club or organization for the use of meetings or lectures and every effort is made to make the facilities freely convenient to the people and we can honestly feel that the library has become a very necessary and active force in the community life of Englewood.

CHAPTER XIX

THE COMING OF THE ELEVATED RAILROAD

ADEQUATE local transportation facilities are essential to the growth and development of a community. Nowhere is the truth of that statement better illustrated than in the case of Englewood. What is now a thickly settled business and residential section of the city was largely a vacant prairie less than thirty years ago, and the transformation that has been wrought in that comparatively short time is closely connected with the construction and development of the Englewood branch of the elevated railroads.

Before the advent of the elevated railroads, a large tract of land in the vicinity of the present terminal at Loomis and 63rd streets, known as the Hetty Green property, was vacant, and not infrequently under water. It did not offer an inviting appearance to the prospective homeseeker. Today it is covered with good residences, substantial stores and offices. The convenient rapid transit on the elevated is in great measure responsible for this growth.

Service on the elevated has kept pace with the development of the community. When the rapid transit line to Englewood first began operation, the service was far less convenient than it is today. For the first few years it consisted of a shuttle service to 58th Street, passengers being required to transfer to trains on the main line. All that was done away with as the territory built up and the traffic grew, so that for more than ten years the people of Englewood have had rapid transit service direct down town. The benefit which this has been to the community can hardly be overestimated.

The first section of the Englewood elevated opened for traffic as far as to State Street, in November, 1905. It gradually extended to Wentworth Avenue in December, 1905, and to Princeton Avenue in January, 1906. By November, 1906, the line had been extended to Harvard Avenue and the Englewood express service started. The

Parnell and Halsted stations were opened in December, 1906, and by February, 1907, the line had been extended to Center, now Racine Avenue, and to its present terminal at Loomis Street, in July, 1907. The Normal Park line was built and opened for traffic in May, 1907.

When the Chicago Elevated Railroads were brought together for operating purposes and placed under the single management of Britton I. Budd, in 1911, immediate steps were taken to improve the service on the Englewood branch. The shuttle service between 58th Street and the Normal Park and Loomis terminals, was abandoned entirely and the people of Englewood were placed on an equal footing with the people of Woodlawn, by being given a direct service down town at all hours of the day and night.

In 1913 through-routing of trains between the South Side and the Northwestern Elevated was made effective and the Englewood and Wilson Avenue express trains were hooked up, so that the people of Englewood have enjoyed, since that time, a direct through service to Wilson Avenue on the North Side, without a change of cars. It should be borne in mind also, that this extension of service was put into effect by the elevated railroads without any additional charge to passengers, as before that time, a passenger desiring to transfer from one side of the city to another was required to pay an additional fare. Today a passenger can ride on the rapid transit line from any point on the system to any other point within the city for a single fare.

Englewood is given a rapid transit service on the elevated that is fast and reliable at all hours of the day and night and in all seasons of the year. The running time of elevated trains from Loomis Street to the loop, a distance of 9.4 miles, is 30 minutes.

The effect of rapid transportation on population is shown in the case of the elevated railroads, not only in Englewood, but on the whole South Side of the city. When the main line of the South Side elevated opened for traffic in 1893, the population within a half mile on either side of the road was 93,374. In 1920 the population within the same area had grown to 420,716. With the

increase in population came the enormous increase in land values along the route of the elevated railroads. Take the case of the vicinity of 63rd and Halsted streets. In 1893, when the first elevated railroad opened on the South Side, vacant property in that vicinity could be obtained for a price of $40.00 a front foot. The same land today is worth about $1,750 a front foot. This increased value is due almost entirely to the local transportation facilities, which have made the territory readily and easily accessible to other thickly settled sections of the city.

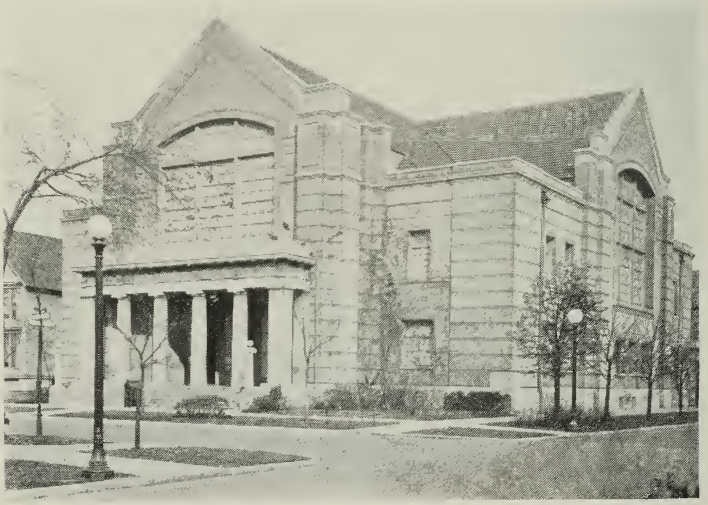
The increase which is seen in real estate values has benefited the entire community, as well as the individual owners of property. It has added millions of dollars to taxable property within the city, making possible the public improvement and conveniences which the people enjoy today.

It would be well for the average citizen to think over the facts when he hears demagogical attacks upon our local transportation companies and upon other public utilities. These utilities are absolutely essential to the people, and as a matter of good public policy they should be fostered and encouraged, instead of being hampered by unreasonable restrictions.





Englewood Baptist Church, Corner Englewood and Stewart Aves.



Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, Cor. Marquette Rd. and Harvard Ave.

CHAPTER XX

CHURCHES OF ENGLEWOOD

Organization of First M. E. Church

By James Hill

IN THE years 1856 and 1857, while pastor of Wesley Chapel, now Meridian Street Church, Indianapolis, I was called upon about midnight one night to visit Dr. George W. Miller, then a practicing physician of that city, who was thought to be dying. When I arrived he was resting more easily, with one of the leading physicians sitting close to him at his bedside.

At his request I took his name for admission on probation in the M. E. Church. He gradually recovered. In 1873 I took a supernumerary relation to my conference and came to Chicago with my family to spend a year. In the meantime Dr. Miller had moved to Chicago, and in an interview I enjoyed with him in November he invited me as a friend to come with him and see some acre property he had in Englewood.

Not arranging on which road to come, he came on the Fort Wayne Railroad and I on the Rock Island, arriving about one o'clock P. M., he at one depot and I at the other. We failed to meet or see each other. There being no train on the Rock Island Railroad returning to the city till four o'clock, or after, I spent about three hours looking after churches. There were about 2,500 inhabitants, and I found there was no Methodist Church edifice or organization.

Upon inquiry I was told in these words to "call upon Mr. Stearns, the assistant postmaster; he's a Methodist." I did so. The postoffice was located in what was then called the Tillotson Block, on 61st Street, between Wentworth Avenue and La Salle Street.

I found him a small-sized man physically, but with a large, generous and Christian heart; he was delighted at my proposal to come and preach and organize a society. In an hour or two we visited and rented a hall overhead on

the second floor of the same building, and I left an appointment to preach on the following Sabbath week, which I filled at the appointed time, and started the organization.

Among those of whom honorable mention should be made was Col. Benjamin Newman, who took hold of the organization at its start and labored zealously, and gave liberally for its support.

Among those uniting with the first organization were: John W. Easton and wife; Samuel D. Wilson and Polly Ann Wilson, his wife; part of a family named Russell, and Mr. Hastings.

One Sabbath morning early in the organization, Mrs. Brownell came forward, leading her young son, and applied and were admitted on trial. That boy is now R. L. Brownell of Eggleston Avenue, one of the most prominent, useful, liberal and religiously active Methodists of Chicago. Many others, whose names I cannot now recollect, joined during my pastorate.

In three months we had a membership of about thirty and a Sabbath School of 125, with Col. Benjamin Newman as superintendent.

In the latter part of February, 1874, I was transferred by Bishop Ames to Ohio Conference and stationed at Town Street Church, Columbus, Ohio. Aaron Guerney, of Valparaiso, Indiana, became my successor, and I have observed the prosperity of the organization from that time till the present with much interest and gratification.

The Normal Park Baptist Church

The Normal Park Baptist Church was a child of the Englewood First Baptist Church, having been organized by members from that church, who were granted letters for that purpose on March 3, 1886. They were:

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Powell, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Shays, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wexelberg. Several others also were received on letter for charter membership.

The first pastor was Rev. H. S. Taylor; he served the church for about six years.

The meetings were first held in a tent on North Normal Parkway. From there it moved to Shay's Hall, then to a rented Episcopal Church building, then to

Thornton Hall, until finally the old building at 70th Street and Stewart Avenue was erected Dec. 30, 1888. This building proved quite inadequate in the course of a few years and in 1890, under the pastorate of Rev. Frank L. Anderson, now president of the International Baptist Seminary, the fine new building was erected on the same site.

The church has had a splendid record of growth and achievement. The membership now numbers four hundred and nineteen, and the church carries on a program of many activities in the community and has a splendid record of achievement in missionary and benevolent work. The present pastor is Rev. C. T. Holman, who came from Bloomington, Indiana, in October, 1918, to assume the charge. During his pastorate two hundred and thirty-four members have been received and progress has been made along all lines.

The present officers are: Student Assistant, Charles L. Taylor, South Divinity Hall, University of Chicago; Office Secretary, Miss Ruth Baker; Moderator, J. H. Devlin; Clerk, Miss Clara Kilburn.

Board of Deacons: Chairman, Jas. T. Downey; Vice-Chairman, L. M. Sheahan; Secretary, O. J. Bliss; Membership, J. F. Singleton, Finance, L. H. Powell; Baptism, George Arthur; Education, William D. Coon; Missions, L. W. Nichols; House, Wm. Heathman; Ushers and Reception, Jas. A. DeBus; Publicity, Metz W. Peterson; F. F. Hynes, A. E. Baker, E. E. Bliss and A. J. Sayers.

Deaconesses: Chairman, Mrs. Mary Christianson; Mrs. W. S. Bassett, Miss Bessie Weber, Mrs. C. H. Frizell, Mrs. E. L. Paterson, Mrs. Louise M. Lockhart, Mrs. James A. DeBus, Mrs. William Harcus and Mrs. Albert Jewett.

Covenant Baptist Church of Englewood

This church had its origin in the withdrawal of 111 members from the First Baptist Church of Englewood on January 8, 1888, to form a new church.

A church organization was effected on January 11, 1888, at which time the name "Covenant Baptist Church" was adopted and the following Trustees were elected:

S. B. Maynard, L. F. Ingersoll, T. H. Beckwith, J. V. Russell and Albert J. Fisher.

On January 14, 1888, the following were chosen as Deacons:

J. M. Edson, C. H. Crofut, J. L. Garvin, B. P. Ephlin, William Jackson; also other officers as follows: J. M. Hupp, Church Clerk; J. F. Parks, Treasurer; George Farley, Superintendent of Sunday School.

The first public service was held in Temperance Hall, 330 63rd Street, January 15, 1888.

The Trustees were authorized on February 8th to secure a suitable lot for a future church edifice. The lot on the corner of Normal Avenue and 60th Place was purchased for $5,100.00.

The Rev. H. W. Coffin was extended a call on May 30, 1888, which was accepted on June 1, 1888. The pastorate of Mr. Coffin was terminated by his death on August 25th following, he having served less than three months.

The church building was completed and the first service held on November 25, 1888.

Rev. J. F. Bartlett was called as the second pastor and began his work on November 25, 1888, in the newly erected church edifice. The church was recognized by the Baptist Council on March 4, 1889. The church building was remodeled and enlarged during 1889. A Mission was started July 2, 1890, on Halsted Street.

Rev. Bartlett resigned as pastor on April 3, 1892.

Rev. Gilbert Frederick became pastor September 1, 1892, and occupied that office for ten years, closing his pastorate the first Sunday in January, 1903. During Dr. Frederick's term 565 persons joined the church and contributions exceeded the sum of $70,000.00.

Rev. George E. Burlingame of Windsor Park succeeded Dr. Frederick on March 8, 1903, and left on May 27, 1906. The next pastor, Rev. C. B. Allen, commenced his work January 1, 1907, leaving September 11, 1910.

Rev. J. N. DePuy came to the church as pastor on November 9, 1910, resigning September 6, 1914. Rev. Charles M. Kessler took up his duties as pastor on

December 27, 1914, in which capacity he is still serving.

The revised constitution was adopted on February 4, 1903.

In September, 1906, the church edifice was again remodeled, the building being raised to provide new Sunday School rooms and other improvements made, besides installing a new pipe organ.



Evangelical Lutheran Church of Our Redeemer, 65th St. and Harvard Ave.

Covenant Church has ever been identified with the welfare and progress of Englewood. It has a strong missionary spirit, contributing the last church year $5,485.00 to missions, in addition to $6,675.00 for regular expenses, or a total of $12,160.00.

The present membership of the church is 276. Its property is valued at $20,000.00.

The Sunday School membership is 268.

The present church officers are:

Pastor, Rev. Charles M. Kessler; Treasurer, L. T.

Regan; Assistant Treasurer, R. C. McCaw; Clerk, E. H. Barker; Treasurer of Benevolence, C. E. Hattel; Superintendent of Sunday School, V. W. Peterson; President Ladies' Aid, Mrs. E. H. Barker.

History of St. Bernard's Catholic Church

On July 5, 1887, Most Reverend P. A. Feehan, Archbishop of Chicago, appointed Rev. Bernard P. Murray pastor of a parish, to be established between St. Anne's on the north and St. Leo's on the south.

Father Murray drove over the territory set apart for the parish, much of which was a marsh during the greater part of the year. In one of these drives his timorous companion asked him with some apprehension, "Father, what would happen if the carriage should be overturned?" "We'd both be drowned," was the laconic and characteristic answer. After thoroughly familiarizing himself with the district, he purchased the property at the northeast corner of Stewart Avenue and 66th street. In this locality it was difficult to get as much property as was needed for church purposes, as the owners of vacant property were not willing to sell. However, the young pastor succeeded in purchasing a plot extending north 200 feet on Stewart Avenue, and east 170 feet on 66th Street. The price paid was $16,000.00. On the north fifty feet, there was a fine new two story and basement frame cottage that served as a parochial residence until 1889.

The difficulty of organizing a new parish cannot be realized. There were many and great obstacles in this particular section, where Catholic activities were comparatively unknown to the residents, and, like things unknown, were misunderstood, and met with considerable opposition, which manifested itself in an offer to repurchase the church property at a goodly advance in price. But the public-spiritedness and rare tact of the energetic young pastor were not long in overcoming this tidal wave of opposition and establishing himself and his people in the public life of the suburb, as is evidenced by the fact that in June, 1889, Father Murray was the guest of honor and speaker of the day at the Normal School tree-planting.

As soon after his appointment as a successor had been appointed to the office of Chancellor of the Archdiocese, Father Murray repaired to Englewood to bring his people together. Many of the Catholics residing within the limits of the new parish considered the work inopportune, as they had contributed very generously to St. Anne's, then but recently completed. Nevertheless they lightened the new pastor's work very much by their intelligent co-operation and financial support.

Two masses were held in Morony's Hall, on Sunday, August 7, and about two hundred people attended. In the afternoon there was a meeting of the men of the parish, at which seventeen men were present and less than five hundred dollars pledged for the new church. Of this sum, by far the greater part was contributed by James Morony. Mass was said in Morony's Hall every Sunday until the eighteenth of the following December.

The first church building was contracted for on September 6, 1887. It was a creditable brick structure, the second story of which was used for a church, the first story being subdivided into schoolrooms. With the furnishings of the church and the completion and equipment of the class-rooms, it represented an expenditure of only a little less than twenty thousand dollars. On December 18, 1887, mass was said for the first time in this temporary church.

This first building served the double purpose of church and school until the opening of the present St. Bernard's Church in 1896. Since that time it has been extended to the north by the addition of twelve school-rooms, erected on the site of the first parochial residence.

Father Murray and his household took up their residence in the spacious cottage at 6550 Harvard Avenue, a personal gift to Father Murray from the friend whose lifelong devotion to him is well known to all their mutual acquaintances. The space formerly used as a church is now the assembly hall of the parish and the entire structure faced with Georgia marble, makes the church an imposing and harmonious architectural whole.

In 1888 it was thought wise to establish a mission from St. Bernard's. The First Baptist Church, which

had recently been vacated upon the completion of the present church at Stewart and Englewood avenues, was purchased and moved westward to the corner of 67th and Bishop streets. The removal of this church over a distance of almost two miles was at that time quite an achievement, as much of the intervening ground was practically a wilderness and it was necessary to secure permission to cut down the trees of the original forest still growing along Sixty-seventh Street, in order to permit the passage of the building.

The daily increasing number in the immediate vicinity of St. Bernard's, with the necessity of attending the new mission—which had been named St. Brendan's—called for assistance to Father Murray and Archbishop Feehan appointed Rev. John J. D'Arcy assistant. He labored devotedly for two years in St. Bernard's. He was succeeded in St. Bernard's by Rev. J. J. Dennison, who remained for eleven years, until he was appointed to the new parish, St. Mary's of the Lake. In the course of years, as the needs of the parish increased, came Rev. John Aylward, whose beautiful life terminated suddenly in 1905, shortly after he had assumed charge of his own parish; Rev. C. J. Quille, busy and beloved among his boys at the Mission of our Lady of Mercy; Rev. M. A. Dorney, now pastor of St. Lucy's Church, Austin; Rev. Peter J. Geraghty, the active and energetic chaplain of Mount St. Joseph, Palos, Ill., and lastly Rev. Thomas Shewbridge, and Rev. Edward Cryne, who were the parish assistants, when Father Murray laid down the burden of his life in 1917.

He was succeeded by Rev. John J. Ryan, the present pastor, who, bringing to the work already so far advanced, all the forces of youth and vigorous health and high ideals, has in the past four years, with the generous co-operation for which the people of St. Bernard's have always been remarkable, brought the hope of his predecessor almost to its perfect realization. Before the close of the year 1922 the people of Englewood may hope to see this masterpiece of ecclesiastical architecture in all the grandeur of its material beauty and spiritual suggestiveness.

St. Brendan's Parish

In the spring of 1890, Archbishop Feehan visited the Mission Church of St. Brendan's and confirmed more than one hundred children and adults. Considering the time opportune, he shortly afterward divided the parish, and early in 1891, appointed Rev. Michael T. Mackin to the pastorate of St. Brendan's. Father Mackin found a congregation of two hundred families of energetic and prosperous people, where less than four years before the whole district was given over to cabbage fields, and land sold for five hundred dollars an acre. The St. Brendan's of today is a lasting monument to the zeal and energy of Father Mackin, who was called to his reward in January, 1916, while it must ever remain a tribute to the far-sightedness of Father Murray, whose prophetic eye could discern the future possibilities of the locality, when in 1889 he moved the little church through the woods and swamps that intercepted its passage along Sixty-seventh Street.

Pilgrim Congregational Church

Pilgrim Congregational Church was organized June 21, 1878, with thirty-two members, as the First Congregational Church of Englewood, by the Rev. E. F. Williams, who at the time was pastor of the Forty-seventh Street Congregational Church.

The first members of the church included some of Englewood's most prominent citizens, among whom were the following: Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Veeder, Mr. and Mrs. Horace R. Stebbings, Mr. and Mrs. Straight, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Moss, Mrs. H. W. Cutter, Mrs. Phoebe Chase, Mrs. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hull, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Hanford, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Ensign, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Jones.

The following men have served the church in strong, aggressive pastorates: Rev. Edward F. Williams, 1878 to 1880; Rev. G. H. Bird, 1880 to 1881; Rev. Geo. W. Coleman, 1881 to 1884; Rev. Clayton T. Wells, 1884 to 1890; Rev. Albert L. Smalley, 1890 to 1896; Rev. Geo. R. Wallace, 1896 to 1900; Rev. Frederick E. Hopkins, 1900 to 1910; Rev. Arthur J. Francis, 1910 to 1916; Rev. H.

Samuel Fritsch, 1917 to 1918; Rev. Clyde Sheldon Shepard, 1919 to 1920.

The present pastor is Rev. Geo. R. Cady, who came to the church in October, 1920.

The services were first held on Sunday afternoons in the First Baptist Church, located on Englewood Avenue, between Stewart and Princeton avenues.

During the pastorate of Rev. Geo. W. Coleman, services were held in the old Tillotson Hall, The Englewood Eye office, for several months, followed by three years in the old Memorial Hall on 63rd Street.

In 1885 the church was erected at the present location on Harvard Avenue and 64th Street, while Rev. Clayton T. Wells was pastor.

After Englewood was annexed to the city, the name was changed to the Pilgrim Congregational Church of Chicago.

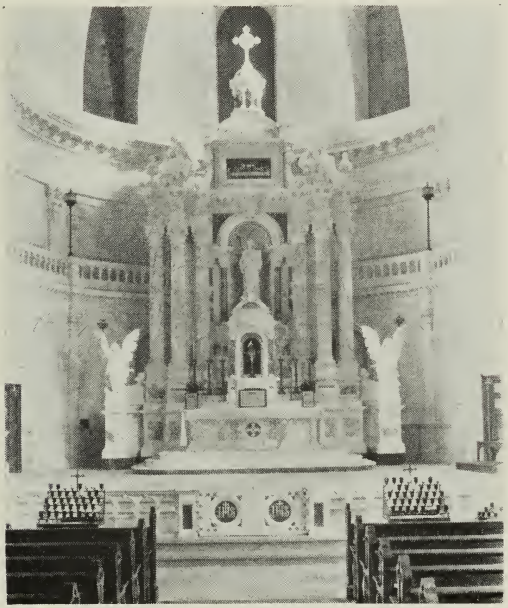
During all these years Pilgrim Church has filled a very important part in the religious life of Englewood, from a small group of thirty-two members in 1878. It reached its greatest membership of nearly 700 in 1910, and over 1,800 persons have been taken into the membership of the church during these years.

It is interesting to know that over $300,000.00 has been expended on the home field while over $75,000.00 has been given for missionary purposes, so that the influence of Pilgrim Church has been world-wide.

North Congregational Church

For the beginning of the North Congregational Church we must look back to the purpose cherished by a few to have a church for the northern part of Englewood, at that time religiously destitute but for the efforts which they were putting forth. The first step in this direction was the People's Church, composed of those members from the Reformed Episcopal Church who continued steadfast in their purpose to have a church for this community after the R. E. Church was removed south from Cedar Street. After the disbanding of the People's Church a few months later, their pastor, the Rev. R. H. Bosworth, being called to another field of labor, the Sunday School was continued during the winter of 1885

and 1886 in the Swedish Lutheran Church, then located at La Salle and Fifty-sixth streets. In the spring of 1886 it held its meetings in Simpson Chapel, La Salle Street near Fifty-ninth Street, which had just been built. In the meantime a morning service had been established, Mr. A. M. Brodie, a student from the Chicago Theological Seminary, conducting the services and aiding in the work. At the close of the morning service in the Chapel, June 27, 1886, a committee, consisting of C. A. Ensign,



High Altar, St. Bernard's R. C. Church

W. V. Johnston, R. Reasner, S. W. Earle, and F. D Rood were appointed to prepare a Constitution, Creed, Covenant, etc., for the organization of a church, and to report at a meeting to be held July 1. At this meeting, the committee recommended the Creed and Covenant prepared by the National Council of Congregational Churches, and the Constitution as prepared by Rev. James Tompkins, superintendent of the Illinois Home Missionary Society, which report was adopted. A committee was then appointed "to make all necessary arrangements for calling a council for the purpose of recognizing the organi-

zation of the North Congregational Church of Englewood, and also ordaining Mr. F. D. Rood to the gospel ministry as its pastor.

The Council, composed of pastors and delegates of Congregational churches of Chicago and vicinity, met in the chapel on La Salle Street near 59th Street, on the 13th day of July, 1886. Rev. Flavel Bascom was elected Moderator, and Rev. J. C. Armstrong, Scribe. The Council duly recognized the organization of the church, and in the evening received the twenty-nine persons, whose names are given elsewhere, into fellowship, ordained and installed Mr. Francis Dwight Rood as pastor of the church. C. A. Ensign and W. V. Johnston were elected Deacons of the new church, and R. Reasner, C. A. Ensign and S. W. Earle, Trustees. The 1st of February, 1887, the church removed to a hall at 5718 Wentworth avenue. The cornerstone of the present church edifice was laid October 23, 1887, and the lower story dedicated February 19, 1888.

The pastor, Rev. F. D. Rood, resigned July 31, 1889.

Rev. Charles Reynolds was called November 3, 1889, and began work at once. During his pastorate the work grew and prospered. The upper part of the building was completed and dedicated September 23, 1901. Mr. Reynolds resigned September, 1902, having served the church thirteen years. He was followed by Rev. Edgar H. Libby, who began his labors October 5, 1902, and continued until September 25, 1910. During Mr. Libby's pastorate, on April 19, 1908, the first heavy mortgage of $9,000 was paid.

The fourth pastor was the Rev. Robert G. Moore, from November 5, 1910, to December, 1912. During this pastorate the second and last mortgage of $3,000 was paid, leaving the church entirely free from debt. The mortgage was burned December 31, 1911.

The present pastor, Rev. John John, was called July, 1913, when the Rev. J. C. Armstrong, D.D., presided, and Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, D.D., preached the sermon.

The twenty-nine charter members of the North Church follow: Brittain, Mrs. Henrietta; Earle, S. W.; Earle, Mrs. S. Florence; Earle, F. E.; Griffin, Mrs. Mary;

Hutton, William; Hutton, Mrs. Kate; Jansen, Robert; Jansen, Mrs. Christina; McBurney, Wm. B.; McBurney, Mrs. Margaret; Nelson, Laura Mae Olds, Almira E.; Page, Mrs. Minnie F.; Reasner, Robert; Reasner, Mrs. Marie E.; Rood, Francis Dwight; Rood, Mrs. Anella C.; Scott, Mrs. Elizabeth; Sheperd, E. A.; Thatcher, Mrs. Mary A.; Johnston, S. E.; Ensign, Caleb A.; Ensign, Mrs. J. H. C.; Ensign, Josephine; Johnston, W. V.; Johnston, Mrs. Mary E.; Johnston, Adah M.; Johnston, E. J.

The Marquette Road Baptist Church

Previous to the year 1894, Baptist Missions had been organized on different occasions in the district then known as Englewood-on-the-Hill, but for some reason these did not permanently succeed. During the spring of that year, Mr. C. W. Safford of Fairfax, Vermont, a student of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, commenced to hold cottage prayer meetings in several homes in Englewood-on-the-Hill. These continued for some time. Then, through the kindness of Mr. J. B. Earle, of Earle Brothers, commission merchants, Chicago, an empty store on 67th Street, between Loomis and Bishop streets, was rented for Mission purposes. Mr. Earle, through the Baptist City Mission Society, paid the rent. He also donated a heating stove and some chairs for the use of the mission. Regular services were started in this building at the beginning of July, 1894, and a week later the mission was regularly organized with about twenty members. An Executive Committee was appointed, consisting of Alexander Patterson, President, W. W. Pelton, Secretary, and Daniel McIntosh, Treasurer.

This mission was carried on for about two years, when on July 7, 1896, it was organized as the Englewood-on-the-Hill Baptist Church, with a membership of forty-two. The officers elected at this time were as follows: Deacons, H. B. Moxom, Carl Wills and W. W. Pelton; Trustees, H. H. Fike, A. L. Frye and William Harcus; Clerk, Walter Jensen; Treasurer, L. E. V. Pringle; Superintendent of Sunday School, Walter Jensen. The first pastor of the church was Rev. A. G. Miller, who commenced his ministry in October, 1896.

The first service held in the present building at the southwest corner of West Marquette Road (formerly 67th Street) and Laflin Street, was held on Sunday, November 12, 1899. The pastor at that time was the Rev. C. R. Betts, who, with the following three brethren, constituted the building committee whose names are engraved on the cornerstone: William Harcus, A. L. Frye and Walter Jensen.

After being called the Englewood-on-the-Hill Baptist Church for nearly ten years, the name of the organization was, on December 6, 1905, changed to the Ogden Park Baptist Church. Due to the making of 67th Street into a boulevard with the name of Marquette Road, the name of the church was, in 1914, correspondingly changed to the Marquette Road Baptist Church.

Following is the succession of ministers who have served the church as pastor: Revs. A. G. Miller, E. A. Schlamann, A. F. Green, C. R. Betts, J. W. Thompson, Henry Grundy, Clark S. Thomas, W. W. Dewey, Edward J. Parsons, H. L. McLendon, and Arthur C. Hodgson, who, on the 1st of May, 1923, entered upon the sixth year of his charge.

The other members of the present official staff of the church proper are: Deacons, W. A. Coad, T. L. Shaffer, J. T. Taylor, and I. M. Allie; Trustees, J. S. Blair, H. S. Clayton and W. A. Coad; Clerk, Miss Edna Young; Treasurer, Mrs. Ralph Prager; Beneficence Treasurer, Mrs. H. S. Clayton; Superintendent of Sunday School, H. H. Reuter. The church has a Sunday School, a Baptist Young People's Union and a Woman's Society, all in thriving condition. During the past three summers a successful daily Vacation Bible School has been conducted. Also the church publishes an attractive monthly magazine called "The Baptist Tellit."

Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist

On February 19, 1900, upon the advice of officers of First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Chicago, one hundred and eleven members, living in the more southern part of the city, having obtained letters of dismissal for this purpose, met and organized as Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, of Chicago.

On April 15, 1900, after a thorough renovation of the Marlowe Theatre, the first Christian Science services were held therein, and the Sunday School was organized.

In 1902 a lot fund was established and a committee appointed to find a suitable building site.

In 1903, Marlowe Theatre having been leased by its owner to a theatrical company, the church was faced with the necessity of finding another meeting place. In this emergency the People's Liberal Church offered at a reasonable rent the use of their building for Sunday afternoons and Wednesday evenings; and to the courtesy and consideration of these brethren Fourth Church is indebted for a home until it entered upon the occupancy of its own edifice. The curtailment of the Sunday services, the overflowing attendance, and the impossibility of securing adequate rented quarters, roused the members to the necessity of taking immediate steps toward erecting a church edifice.

Marlowe Theatre was relinquished in June, 1903, and immediately the church voted to build. On October 8, 1903, a lot on the corner of Harvard Avenue and W. 67th Street was purchased for $14,000.00. The following spring the work was begun, the church having approved the architect's plans in March, and on October 24, 1904, at 6 in the morning, the cornerstone was laid with simple ceremony. In November of the following year the building, while not completed in detail, was adjudged ready for occupancy, and was opened for service Sunday, November 26, 1905. On February 17, 1907, the structure, entirely free from indebtedness, was formally dedicated to the service of God.

First Church of the Nazarene

About twenty years ago Mr. J. A. Berry of 6354 Langley Avenue, returning from a western trip, during which he visited the parent Nazarene Church in Los Angeles, was filled with an intense desire to see a similar church in Chicago. Gathering a few friends of like faith, a mission was opened at 6327 Madison Avenue, now Dorchester. This hall soon grew too small for the steadily increasing crowds and in the spring of 1903, a tent was pitched at 62nd Street and Lexington Avenue,

now University. Rev. I. G. Martin was called as an evangelist and in August Dr. Phineas Bresee, the founder of the Nazarene movement, was summoned from California and the First Nazarene Church of Chicago was organized with 100 members and Rev. I. G. Martin was made the first pastor.

The next step was to find a church building and again through Mr. Berry, the frame church at 6417 Eggleston Avenue became the home of the Nazarene congregation, which continued to grow and the affairs of the church prospered. After a year's service, Rev. Mr. Martin returned to the evangelistic field, and Rev. Clarence E. Cornell came from the east to take the pulpit. During the five years of his pastorate, Mr. Cornell was a well-known figure in Englewood. When Mr. Cornell finally resigned to take a pastorate in California, the congregation had increased until the building was entirely inadequate even with enlargements. Dr. H. F. Reynolds, now general superintendent, served the church as pastor for the second time.

Realizing the need of a new building, with unbounded faith and courage, but very little cash, Mr. Martin plunged into the work of providing a new home for his flock, and in May, 1912, the cornerstone of the present edifice at 6356 Eggleston Avenue was laid with appropriate ceremony. In March, 1916, Rev. Mr. Martin exchanged pulpits with Rev. M. E. Borders of Malden, Mass., the latter preacher delivering his first sermon as pastor on March 29th.

Mr. Borders proved his ability as an able financier as well as a symmetrical pastor by putting the church on a good financial basis during his three years' pastorate, finally leaving the pulpit of First Church to become Chairman of the Finance Committee of Olivet University and to engage in evangelistic work.

Rev. W. G. Schurman, the associate pastor, succeeded Rev. Mr. Borders in August, 1919, and is at the present date still serving as pastor. Shortly after Rev. Mr. Borders became pastor, he received into membership the Rev. F. M. Messenger with his family, Mr. Messenger being made an associate pastor, an office which he now holds.

The present membership is around the six hundred mark, in spite of the fact that there are now four Nazarene churches in Chicago—one in Woodlawn, one on the West Side, one in Morgan Park and the original First Church in Englewood.

Englewood Baptist Church

For a year or more prior to the year 1872 a Sunday



St. Martin's German Catholic Church and Schools, 59th St. and Princeton Ave.

School under Baptist influence had been held in Englewood. On January 31, 1872, a meeting was held at the residence of Ira J. Nichols at which seven Baptists declared themselves in favor of organizing a Baptist Church. On February 8, 1876, articles of faith and a covenant were adopted, the following persons subscribing thereto: Rev. C. Garrison, I. J. Nichols, Melville Stevens, Florence J. Young, Bruce P. Elphin, E. R. Lewis and Eliza Hall. The following brethren composed the Board of Deacons:

Austin Hickox, Thomas Maple, Bruce P. Elphin. Thomas Maple was elected clerk.

On February 29, 1872, the Sunday School was organized as a distinctly Baptist Sunday School. Within a few months a number of substantial accessions were made to the church, among whom were Brother Norman Barney, Rev. C. Garrison and Rev. F. G. Thearle.

Brother Thearle came in July, 1872, and filled the place vacated by Rev. C. Garrison, who had been engaged in the organization of the church.

The first covenant meeting was held January 3, 1873, at the residence of Brother I. J. Nichols. The church was recognized by a council on April 13, 1873, and a summary of the work of the church up to this time shows a membership of twenty-five.

The first pastor commenced his labors with the church February 9, 1873, in the person of Rev. Edward Ellis, and the first ordinance of baptism occurred February 28, 1873.

Immediately after the recognition of the church, steps were taken towards the erection of a house of worship, a meeting for this purpose occurring April 17, 1873. During the next year the church erected a building upon a lot on Englewood Avenue, the middle of the block between Princeton and Stewart avenues, abutting on the school property, which had been bequeathed to the church by Mrs. Hastings. The new building was dedicated September 21, 1873, Dr. G. W. Northrup preaching the dedication sermon.

Rev. John Donnelly succeeded Pastor Ellis December 5, 1874. At this period the influence of the financial panic of 1872 brought on hardships and difficulties, but the church, despite them, grew and prospered. Brother Donnelly resigned the pastorate January 5, 1877.

Rev. C. H. Kimball served the church as pastor from June 18, 1877, to October 31, 1878. Rev. C. B. Roberts was called to the pastorate of the church and began his labors July 15, 1879.

Rev. W. P. Elsdon began a five years pastorate October 7, 1882. On March 3, 1888, 145 members withdrew from the church and organized the Covenant Baptist

Church. In January, 1888, Brother Elsdon resigned the pastorate, which took effect March 1, following.

In May, 1888, Rev. Myron W. Haynes was called to the pastorate of the church and began his labors August 1, 1888. The rapid growth of Englewood at this time, and the consequent addition of large numbers to the church, together with almost unparalleled consecration on the part of the older membership, soon forced upon the church the necessity of a new church edifice, and with but $5,000 at hand, they commenced the erection of their present building at a cost of over $72,000. The cornerstone was laid Saturday, September 7, 1889, and the dedication of the completed edifice occurred Sunday, September 14, 1890. The pastorate of Brother Haynes continued until July 1, 1896, when his resignation was accepted.

On December 1, 1896, Rev. H. Francis Perry, having been called, began his labors as pastor. He took the church with a membership of upwards of 1,000.

Rev. Smith Thomas Ford, D.D., began his pastorate February 1, 1905, continuing for a period of over fourteen years to September, 1919. During this period, 1,847 members were added to the church. At the termination of his pastorate the church was left in a most excellent condition, both materially and spiritually, and the people were united in sympathy, love and fellowship.

Rev. George R. Stair was called and began his labors with the church April 18, 1920. In the short while he has been here his work has been richly blessed in accessions to membership, large audiences present, and increased financial offerings. The outlook for this church under his leadership is exceedingly favorable.

The church also sustains Wentworth Avenue Mission at 4412 Wentworth Avenue, at which location the church owns a commodious building for mission purposes. The Chinese Mission which meets in the church is well organized, and is doing a splendid work.

FIRST PROTESTANT CHURCH SERVICES

In 1859 a number of Protestant church members who had at that time settled in Englewood decided to form a religious society. Their effort was not successful until the

following year, when the old brick school house was placed at the disposal of religious societies for Sabbath meetings, which thus became entitled to the name "Cradle of the Churches." Services were held regularly every Sabbath and were of the union character. The ministers who preached from time to time were of divers faiths and creeds so that the audiences received a complete mixture of doctrines, illuminated at times by the students of the Northwestern University in Evanston, who came out here to practice pulpit oratory.

The First Presbyterian Mission Society was founded by Rev. James Bassett in 1860. A Sunday school was organized in 1865 and in 1872 Rev. Walter Forsythe organized a church. It was the first Sunday school held in Englewood, though children of all denominations attended, and about fifteen Catholic children were on the role until 1869, when a Catholic Sunday school was formed and all Catholic children withdrew from the school.

What was termed the old brick school house was built in 1859 and opened in January, 1860, and it was here that Mrs. Kimball, Miss Cobb, Mrs. Darling, Mr. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Cullough, Mrs. J. J. Nichols, and some others, formed the first Sabbath school and called it the Junction Sabbath School.

THE FIRST CATHOLIC CHURCH ST. ANNE'S

The first representation the Catholics had in the Englewood district following that of the French missionary priests was when the traveling missionary priest would stop at the little settlement of houses and say mass in one of them and administer the rites of the church to those assembled there. As early as 1855 many weddings and baptisms were celebrated at the time of these visits, but there was no regular Catholic church nearer than St. James' Church at 26th Street and Calumet Avenue, or, as it was known then, Carville.

St. Anne's Catholic Church was organized in 1869, at which time Rev. Thomas Kelley, of St. James' Church, Chicago, was appointed priest of this mission. In 1869 the old Jewish synagogue was removed from Harrison Street and Third Avenue in the city, to the corner of Wentworth Avenue and 55th Street, in Englewood. It was

here dedicated as a Catholic church. The following year it was blown down, but under the administration of Father Leyden was shortly afterward rebuilt, and continued to be used as a house of worship, until July 4, 1880, the present house was dedicated. The foundations of this beautiful edifice were laid in 1875, but the work of building progressed but slowly, until in 1877 Rev. P. M. Flannigan was appointed pastor of St. Anne's.

After a long and successful career Father Flannigan was called to his reward, and succeeded by Monsignor Ed A. Kelly, who, with four curates, now administered the spiritual affairs of St. Anne's. We might say in passing, that St. Anne's was the mother Catholic church of all Englewood. St. Bernard's, St. Brendan's, St. Leo's, St. Anselm's, St. Theodore's, Church of the Visitation, Church of Our Lady of Solace, Church of the Sacred Heart, St. Rita's, St. Martin's, St. Carthage, and St. Kilian's were all formed from the original parish boundaries of St. Anne's.

Green Street Congregational Church

Green Street Congregational Church is located at 5600 S. Green Street. It was organized in 1889. It was located at first near 54th and Halsted streets. A little later the congregation decided to erect a building at 56th and Green streets. As the years passed the wooden structure became too small, and in 1908 the present building was erected.

The church today has 201 members. There are 242 enrolled in the Sunday School. Rev. Francis C. Ellis is the present pastor.

Second United Presbyterian Church

The Second United Presbyterian Church, now located at 65th Street and Parnell Avenue, was organized May 3, 1887, at the home of Mr. H. D. Fulton, 62nd Street and the Fort Wayne tracks. Its organization was preceded by that of the Sabbath school, which was organized on February 14, 1886, in Dahlgren's Hall at 68th and Wallace streets. The first superintendent of the school was McKenzie Cleland, then residing at Lemont. The school removed in 1887 to Thornton Hall, at 69th Street and Normal Boulevard. In 1888 the congregation purchased the build-

ing occupied by the First Methodist Church at 64th Street and Stewart Avenue, and moved the same to 65th Street and Parnell Avenue, where, in 1901, it was improved by an addition costing $10,000. The improved building is still occupied by the congregation, and the adjoining property on the west has been purchased for the erection of a church house.

First Presbyterian Church

Early in 1862 a union church service was held in the old brick school, 62nd and School streets (now Princeton Avenue). Rev. Charles Beach preached on Sunday afternoon, coming by horse and buggy from Hyde Park. Rev. Beach was followed by Rev. James Bassett, a Presbyterian minister. Later in the same year the Chicago Presbytery organized the first Presbyterian church in Englewood, then known as Junction Grove, with A. B. Condit, A. G. Warner, Ira J. Nichols, Rev. J. Bassett, and A. F. Nesbitt, as trustees; Mr. Condit, treasurer, and Mr. Bassett, clerk.

In 1869 a church edifice was built at the southeast corner of Yale Avenue and 63rd Street, and dedicated May 9, 1870. In the year of 1871 Rev. Bassett went to Persia for the Board of Foreign Missions. Then came the Rev. Walter Forsythe, of South Bend, Ind. He was pastor of the church until December 1, 1885, then going south for his health. Rev. Forsythe and his wife were greatly admired by all who knew them. The old church was enlarged in 1883, but some years after burned down and the lot on 63rd Street was then sold. A fine, large church, the present one, was built at 64th Street and Yale Avenue. The Rev. Willard H. Robinson ministered here for about twenty-five years. The Rev. Albert C. Dudley is the present pastor.

A majority of the old settlers of Englewood went to this church and from it branched out all the other Protestant churches of the town. Among the active members were Messrs. A. B. Condit, A. G. Warner, Andrew Drysdale, H. A. Parker, D. J. Hubbard, B. K. Verbryck, C. E. Husted, A. E. Dunn, J. M. Young, O. N. Goldsmith, T. J. Nichols, Enoch Wood, E. B. Stillman, G. A. Eashman, Prof. Fletcher, D. S. Wentworth, A. F. Nesbitt, and others.

CHAPTER XXI

LODGES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Englewood Masonry

THE town and the fraternity could justly be classed as synonyms; Masons brought their Masonry with them when they moved from the city to "Barnum's Grove" and built and named Englewood.

The early annals of Englewood Masonry are lost in the passing of individuals who were Masons holding membership in various Chicago Masonic bodies and were early settlers in the village before the days of local fraternal organization.

The first authentic records we have of Masonic activity in this section covers the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the original Normal School by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, assisted by the Masons of Chicago, in 1869.

The first Masonic Lodge, Englewood Lodge No. 690, A. F. & A. M., was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, in October, 1872, and the golden anniversary of Englewood Lodge was fittingly celebrated in October, 1922. The charter of Englewood Lodge bears the names of many of the "old settlers" of Englewood.

From Englewood Lodge every Masonic body south of Garfield Boulevard has branched, consequently Englewood may rightfully claim to be the parent of south end Chicago Masonry.

The early meetings of Englewood were held in the Normal School, the Champlin School, Moroney's Hall and the upper floor of the building at the southwest corner of 63rd Street and Yale Avenue. The present Masonic Temple at 6734 Wentworth Avenue was financed by Englewood Lodge, Englewood Chapter, Englewood Commandery, Normal Park Lodge, Normal Park Chapter and Mystic Star Lodge. Each of these bodies number beyond one thousand members and have outgrown the capacity of the Englewood Masonic Temple and will soon be obliged to enlarge the present buildings.

Nine Masonic bodies and three chapters of the Eastern Star now occupy the Englewood Masonic Temple and the lodge rooms are in use every evening in the week, excepting Sundays only. The temple property is conservatively valued at one hundred thousand dollars, fully paid up, and the bodies have no indebtedness other than current accounts, which are promptly paid as soon as presented and audited.

Masons, as a rule, do not advertise their good works. However, it may not be considered amiss to mention that the Masons occupying the Englewood Masonic Temple have paid the widows and orphans, through their "Low Twelve Clubs," upward of sixty thousand dollars in the past, and this good work will be continued by the Masons, in addition to their other charitable movements.

Of the prominent Englewood merchants, bankers, doctors, preachers, lawyers and other leading business men and professionals many are Masons and regular attendants of Masonic meetings.

Of the "old timers" who were prominent in Masonry and in business and social development of Englewood the following were leaders: George W. Carson, Charles Chamberlain, Robert J. Colburn, George Muirhead, David W. Rossiter, William Pullman, Stuart D. Anderson, Lee White, Robert Weir, C. H. Vehmeyer, Edward Kirk, James H. Brayton, J. Frank Foster, E. W. Adkinson, P. S. Hudson, W. L. Sharp, Henry F. Sawtell, D. S. Wentworth, Joseph Uhrig, A. H. Veeder, A. F. Walther, John Whitley, Thomas Whitley, Hugh Chittick, I. T. Greenacre, Charles S. Deneen, E. W. Sproul, Charles Vail, W. O. Budd, A. L. Ringo, Frank F. Porter, Isaac Drake, A. R. Beck, E. E. Holman, E. F. Stevens, L. C. Wagner, Alfred Grossmith, John C. Hallenbeck, George N. Chase, William Spinks, Benjamin S. Wilson, and many others listed on the Masonic honor rolls.

From a nucleus of less than one hundred broad, liberal, charitable Masonic villagers in 1872, south end Masonry has grown, developed and spread out to many lodges, chapters, councils and commanderies and to a Masonic membership that totals many thousands. The quiet, unostentatious work and influence of Masonry is felt, if not seen and

heard, in every community in which it becomes implanted. Englewood Masonry feels warranted pride in the part it has taken in the advancement of home interests and in the spread of fraternal fellowship and humanitarian progress in Chicago's south end throughout the half century fast waning toward its end.

The first officers of the original Masonic bodies in Englewood were the following: Worshipful Master George W. Carson, Englewood Lodge No. 690, A. F. & A. M.; Carson held the position as master for five terms. High Priest of Edward M. Jarrett Chapter (name afterwards changed to Englewood Chapter No. 176, R. A. M.), Robert J. Colburn; Eminent Commander Englewood Commandery No. 59, Knights Templar, Edward Kirk, Jr. Kirk held the office under dispensation and the first year after the commandery was chartered.

Modern Woodmen of America

Englewood Camp No. 3998 was issued its charter in 1896. It was the second camp in Chicago and was then called the South Chicago Camp, and met at 63rd Street and Stony Island Avenue. E. C. Webster was the first Consul and W. J. McGonigal was the first Clerk.

In the spring of 1897 they moved to Hopkins' Hall on 63rd Street and the name was changed to Englewood with a membership of 21. It has prospered and has accomplished much good work not confined entirely to the order, but has always been prominent in patriotic and civic affairs. They now have a membership of 785 members.

The officers in 1922 were: Clerk, William E. Munday; Trustees, E. B. Freund, H. H. Watters, W. R. Calder; Consul, E. W. Robbins; Escort, J. P. Daugherty; Watchman, Charles E. Schaefer; Past Consul, O. Rheinwald; Adviser, Matt Schmidt; Banker, J. A. Cummings; Sentry, H. H. Block.

Camp meets first and fourth Fridays of each month at Carpenters' Hall, 6414 S. Halsted Street.

Cook County Lodge No. 240, Independent Order of Odd Fellows

The institution, history and progress of this lodge is

closely interwoven with the history and progress of early Englewood, in all of which it has ever been a potent factor.

Cook County Lodge is a direct issue of Normal Lodge No. 509, I. O. O. F., and was the third Lodge instituted south of 39th Street, the then southern city limits. It was instituted on the fourth day of June, 1886, under a charter issued by Grand Master Andrew David Sanders, who, in person, was the instituting officer.

Past Grand Master Myron Imus was the leading spirit among the fifteen Odd Fellows who signed a petition praying for the issuance of a charter, and has been affectionately known as the "Father of Cook County Lodge." Until his death, which occurred January 24, 1906, he was an active and enthusiastic worker, having many years acted as captain of the degree staff and also served as lodge Treasurer.

The fifteen petitioning brothers, whose names grace our charter, and in the order in which they signed the constitution and by-laws of this lodge, are: *R. P. Hollett, First Noble Grand; *John Maxwell, P. G.; Myron Imus, P. G.; Orville Miller, James McAllister, *John H. Medill, P. G.; *E. W. Sproul, P. G.; John W. Betts, Nathaniel Lackore, T. H. Beckwith, P. G.; H. B. Moxam, A. L. Ringo, P. G.; Martin Skerritt, *Joseph S. Claus, P. G..
(*Yet living and active members.)

That they might become members on the eve of institution there were in hand three petitions by "card," being Brothers William Spinks, William J. Ray and Andrew Walls, all of whom are, at this writing, members in good standing. There were also in hand 19 petitions for membership by "initiation," two of which, Brothers Abel A. Bach and C. D. Armstrong, P. G., have maintained an unbroken and active membership. With this working nucleus the year 1886 closed with a membership of 92.

From thence on its growth, like unto that of all fraternities, has been fluctuating—now and then a "spurt" and a following subsidence, but withal a steady and healthy growth, as shown by the Grand Lodge report of December 31, 1921, showing a membership of 567.

Numerical growth has been a part of the progress, success and fame of this lodge. Among its members are many of Englewood's most honored and substantial citizens,

some of whom have graced the highest gifts within the order and the state. Cook County Lodge has been a "booster" and a bulwark of Englewood—frail in its beginning, it has kept full pace with the community and in proof of its faith in Englewood's future it has invested its accrued surplus in the beautiful "Odd Fellows Temple" at Nos. 6316-18 Yale Avenue. This is a three story stone and brick building, erected in the fall of 1905. It contains two commodious lodge halls, assembly or dancing hall, with all necessary "parlors," ante rooms, dining rooms and equipments, together with "social parlors" consisting of music room, library or reading room, pool and billiard room and card room, thus providing ample entertainment for every phase of desire, free from all incumbrance.

Cook County Lodge, like many societies, has been for many years a nomad, and when on January 3, 1906, it held its first meeting under its own roof is it to be wondered there was rejoicing?

It is not in a spirit of flattery, but a recounting of facts, when it is written that this lodge feels that it owes much to its long-time Treasurer, William Spinks (affectionately known to all as "Billy"), who has served faithfully since April, 1898, and giving a general "overseer's vigil" to the care of the building.

There are now meeting in the temple three subordinate lodges, four Rebekah lodges, one Encampment, and one Canton, and it is a future hope and expectancy that it will become an "Odd Fellows Temple" in its entirety.

The present elective officers are (1922): Noble Grand, A. J. Behrens, Jr.; Vice Grand, H. P. Kelley; Recording Secretary (for 17 years), J. W. Yeadon; Financial Secretary, A. B. Rysdon; Treasurer (for 24 years), William Spinks.

Englewood Council No. 324, Knights of Columbus

The first step toward the establishment of a Knights of Columbus Council in Englewood took place in the year 1898. A meeting was held in the Home Club, 6735 Wentworth Avenue, with the result that on Sunday, March 27, 1898, Englewood Council No. 324, consisting of fifty members, was instituted at Forbes' Hall, 63rd Street and Harvard Avenue.

The membership of this new organization consisted entirely of residents of Englewood, and because of their strong attachment for this community named their society "Englewood Council."

The first officers were: Chaplain, Rev. D. J. Crimmins; Grand Knight, James J. Kelly; Deputy Grand Knight, John J. Doody; Chancellor, Rev. J. P. Aylward; Financial Secretary, Joseph J. Fenlon; Treasurer, James J. Tansey; Warden, Edward Larkin; Lecturer, Peter B. Birong; Trustees, Michael H. Hoey, Arnold J. Schevers, and Edward Larkin; Guards, Ben F. Butler and John H. Lawler.

The membership at this writing is 641.

In the great World War 125 members of Englewood Council responded to the call of their country. Every branch of the service is represented in the council's roster. One of its members, James A. Sokol, gunner's mate, U. S. Navy, was the first American called upon to make the supreme sacrifice in this war. He enlisted on April 5, 1917, the day before the President proclaimed the existence of a state of war between the United States and Germany. He was commander of the gunners' crew on the tanker U. S. ship Motano, and went down with it 200 miles off the Irish Coast on July 31, 1917.

Englewood Council, jointly with La Rabida and Archbishop McHale Councils, owns and occupies one of the finest club houses in the city. It is situated at 6323-6325 Harvard Avenue.

Englewood Council has always been strong for every movement that helped to make Englewood the great community that it is.

The present officers of Englewood Council are: Chaplain, Rev. John A. Rebedeau; Grand Knight, Patrick J. O'Connor; Deputy Grand Knight, James B. Schevers; Chancellor, John J. Hasty; Recorder, W. Walter Fox; Financial Secretary, Robert J. Edwards; Treasurer, Adolph Minster; Warden, Harris A. Maloney; Lecturer, Lawrence J. Horan; Advocate, Frank Michels; Trustees, James A. Donovan, Peter F. Biedermann, and Mark M. Foote; Guards, Andrew J. Dooley and Joseph J. Schaefer.

Lincoln Council, Royal League

The Lincoln Council of the Royal League was organ-

ized February 12, 1886, when 29 gentlemen met in the office of Mallette & Brownell. Brother E. W. Johnson was elected Archon and served until the close of 1898. Brothers Ball, Wilder, McCabe, Nunemaker, Henderson, French, Morey, McDonald, Olson, Donahue, Orr and Wentworth followed in the order named. On December 31, 1896, the membership was 501, making Lincoln Council the largest council in the order.

A banner was offered by the Advisory Council in 1892 for the best degree work. Lincoln Council held this banner for three years and then returned it to the Advisory Council for competition among the other councils as no council would enter into competition with Lincoln.

Lincoln Council of the Royal League has always taken a prominent part in the affairs of Englewood and in many ways has shown its patriotism and love for our part of the city.

Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U. S. A.

Greater Chicago Camp No. 866, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U. S. A., was organized January 4, 1922, at Hopkins' Hall. About 45 comrades assembled and signed the charter. The membership has grown so rapidly since, that nearly 200 answer the roll call now (1922).

The following is the official roster of Greater Chicago Camp: Commander, Marcus Campbell; Senator Vice Commander, George Jordan; Junior Vice Commander, Fred Rivkowich; Chaplain, Alex Walgren; Officer of the Day, Louis Mervicker; Adjutant, Peter Mervicker; Inner Guard, J. E. King; Outer Guard, Ralph Corrigan; Past Commander and Director of Publicity, William Wingerning.

The Fortnightly of Englewood

The Fortnightly of Englewood originated as an auxiliary of the Home Club of Englewood, a social club organized in 1889. In the winter of 1891, Mr. Joseph Badenoch, at the time president of the Home Club, called a meeting of the ladies of the club to consider the advisability of forming a literary organization. Eighteen ladies were present and a general discussion of the project ensued. A decision in favor of it being reached, committees were appointed to draft a constitution and form plans. Twenty-eight ladies were present, a constitution was presented and

adopted, and officers elected as follows: President, Mrs. J. T. Greenleaf; Vice President, Mrs. H. W. Hemmingway; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Charles Salmon.

It was decided to meet every second Tuesday during the remainder of the winter and spring. A program committee arranged the work and each member was expected to execute the part assigned to her, which they did, and the character of these efforts revealed talents hitherto unsuspected.

Several entertainments, lectures, dramatic representation, and musicales were given during the winter under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary.

The officers elected for the year 1892 and 1893 were as follows: President, Mrs. H. W. Hemmingway; Vice President, Mrs. J. H. Crosby; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Charles Salmon.

A delightful reception was tendered to the officers elect and the retiring officers on the afternoon of May 9, 1892. During this year it was decided to have a specially called meeting to join the Federation of Women's Clubs and also to subscribe for the official publication, "The Cycle." The work of the club during this year more than fulfilled the expectations of its members. It was a prosperous and delightful season. The papers were of unvarying interest and profit. Through the efforts of the Executive Committee, a special course of art lectures were given by Miss Helen Starr Thursday mornings, which were greatly enjoyed. Aided by an active executive committee under the leadership of Mrs. A. J. Mitchell as chairman, the year's work was very successful.

In 1893 the name "Auxiliary" was abandoned and "The Home Club Fortnightly" substituted.

In the year 1895-1896 the officers were: President, Mrs. Jefferson Hodgkins; Vice President, Mrs. George H. Crosby; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Charles Salmon. These same ladies continued to hold these offices for three consecutive years.

In 1900 and 1901: President, Mrs. B. E. Hopkins; Vice President, Mrs. Jefferson Hodgkins; Secretary, Mrs. Charles Bartlett; Treasurer, Mrs. George H. Crosby.

1901-1902: President, Mrs. George Crosby; Vice Presi-

dent, Mrs. George T. Rolie; Secretary, Mrs. Jefferson Hodgkins; Treasurer, Mrs. B. E. Hopkins.

The early history of the Home Club Fortnightly would be very incomplete without mention of the names of its most notable members, those who really laid its foundation for the development of the club and its members and added much lustre. They were women of exceptional ability along literary lines, and to them the club was indebted for its success in the early days of its existence. They were: Mrs. George T. Greenleaf, Mrs. Frederick Walton, Mrs. Frances W. Parker, Mrs. Albert J. Mitchell, Mrs. B. E. Hopkins, Mrs. George T. Crosby, Mrs. O. T. Bright, and Mrs. Jefferson Hodgkins.

In recent years the programs of the Fortnightly have been, to a large extent, provided by speakers from outside the organization. The theme is still largely art or literature. The membership is still limited to thirty and the meetings held fortnightly in the homes of the members. The club has enlarged its activities, to some extent, by sending delegates to the Drama League, the Vocational Scholarship Committee and the Municipal Art League, and receives reports from these delegates at the meetings. The club remains the small literary and social club of friends and neighbors that it was at the time of organization, thirty-one years ago.

The present officers are: President, Mrs. George Stanton; Vice President, Mrs. Charles S. Deneen; Secretary, Mrs. Walter Earle; Treasurer, Mrs. Ralph Lidster.

Order of the Eastern Star in Englewood

The order of the Eastern Star of Illinois was instituted in Wyoming, Illinois, in 1866. In 1876 there were but three chapters in the whole state. Ten years later, in June, 1886, Maple Chapter No. 90 of Englewood was instituted, and a charter granted in October of the same year, the order having grown very materially throughout the state. Maple Chapter at that time had a membership of less than one hundred, and now has a membership of about one thousand. In spite of the fact that several chapters have grown out of her membership, it has always been a very successful chapter. Maple Chapter was soon followed by

Normal Park No. 211, and since that time 23 other chapters have been formed in Englewood and three new ones are now in process of formation. Normal Park Chapter has a membership of about eight hundred and the aggregate number of members of the order in Englewood is over ten thousand five hundred.

White Shrine of Jerusalem

Damascus Shrine No. 22, of the White Shrine of Jerusalem, is the only White Shrine that has been organized in Englewood. It was instituted June 8, 1909, and the charter was granted October 8 of that year. The first Worthy High Priestess was Mrs. Lillian G. Felmlee, and assisting her was John Chesire, First Watchman of the Shepherds. The membership at that time was 157. They now have over 1,600 loyal and devoted members. The Worthy High Priestess for this year is Mrs. Alice E. Hogge, wife of Assistant Superintendent of Schools Morgan G. Hogge, and the Watchman of the Shepherds is Charles L. Thayer, one of the early settlers of Englewood. This order is pledged to live for its fellowmen and is interested in every charitable and benevolent movement of the community.

17th Ward Branch Woman's City Club

The 17th Ward Branch of the Woman's City Club endeavors to carry out the program of the Woman's City Club in its immediate community. The object is to bring together women interested in promoting the welfare of the city, to extend a knowledge of public affairs, to arouse a sense of social responsibility for the safeguarding of the home, the maintenance of good government and the ennobling of that larger home of all—the city.

The Englewood Woman's Club

The Englewood Woman's Club was organized and incorporated in 1896, being made up of various small clubs and reading circles with a combined membership of about one hundred and fifty women, who realized many benefits that could accrue to a larger organization. The strength and usefulness of the club has steadily advanced and its membership now (1923) numbers 800.

The old Masonic Temple at 69th Street and Wentworth

Avenue was the club's first home, meeting later at the old Harvard Club at 6323 Harvard Avenue, now the Knights of Columbus club house. It has met every Monday since October, 1898, in the Masonic Temple at 6734 Wentworth Avenue.

Many of the most distinguished lecturers of the country have spoken from the club's platform and the policy has been to keep standards high and its platform open to advanced thought in literature, music, art, education and sociology, the five study departments of the club.

The activities of the club through its departments and committees have been many, but the most ambitious piece of work undertaken in the community is the conducting for the past eighteen years of the lunch room at the Englewood High School with the consent of the Chicago Board of Education.

Mrs. Henry A. Morgan acted as the first chairman of the committee in charge of this work. The service has grown with the school until now about two thousand pupils are served daily, requiring at the steam tables and cashier's desks 35 club women who give their services free in order that a profit may be realized to be used for education and philanthropy throughout the city at the discretion of the club. The food served is wholesome and the prices kept at a minimum.

The presidents who have held office are as follows:

1896, Frances Stuart Parker.
1897, Ellen Reis Jackman.
1898-1899, Ida Wooley Morgan.
1902, Josephine A. Chandler.
1903-1904, Elizabeth M. Rowland.
1905-1906, Lillian Reis King.
1907-1908, May Vreeland Brown.
1909-1910, Ida Wooley Morgan.
1911-1912, Helen M. Hefferan.
1913-1914, Lulu W. Avery.
1915-1916, Rhoda M. Roberts.
1917-1918, Myrtle Dean Clark.
1919-1920, Marie J. Hesse.
1921-1922, Helen Gerrish Stebbings.
1923, Louise Hulbert Wyant.

Hamilton Park Woman's Club

On April 11, 1916, the Minerva Club, the South End Culture Club and the New Century Club united to form the Hamilton Park Woman's Club, making a membership of 135.

The first officers of the Hamilton Park Woman's Club were: President, Mrs. Clarence Rainwater; First Vice President, Mrs. E. Kenper; Second Vice President, Mrs. Elizabeth Coleman; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Harry O'Brien; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Harry Furneaux; Assistant Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. E. S. Walker; Treasurer, Mrs. C. D. Hagberg.

In 1922 its membership had grown to 450, with literature, education, music, art and civics departments. Its membership is limited to 500 and a charter pending. Its present officers are: President, Mrs. F. K. Anderson; First Vice President, Mrs. R. E. Stewart; Second Vice President, Mrs. W. C. Hasse; Recording Secretary, Mrs. E. L. Cornell; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. F. A. Adams; Assistant Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. H. H. Day; Treasurer, Mrs. D. F. Strobel.

Its presidents have been: Mrs. Clarence Rainwater, 1917-1918; Mrs. Harry Furneaux, 1918-1919; Mrs. A. G. Anderson, 1920-1921; Mrs. Otto A. Sjostrom, 1922-1924.

Its meetings are held in the Hamilton Park Field House every Tuesday from October to April.

The object of this club is to promote the welfare of the home and the community and to stimulate interest along educational, civic and philanthropic lines.

Linnea Aid Society

The society was originally organized as an auxiliary to the Englewood Hospital. The first meeting was, on invitation, held February 9, 1906, in the home of Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Nelson, 333 W. 60th Street. Twenty women representing three different churches were present; also Dr. A. P. Fors and Mr. N. A. Nelson.

At this meeting the society was organized and received its name "Linnea." Mrs. C. A. Vallentin was elected chairman *pro tem.* It was, however, considered advisable at this time to defer the election of permanent officers until

the following meeting. It was then decided to meet again in the Bethel Church, 62nd and Peoria streets, on February 17, 1906.

Invitations to this meeting were sent to the women of all the Swedish churches in Englewood and a large number responded by their presence. Here the society elected its first regular officers. Mrs. C. A. Vallentin was elected president, which office she held with credit to herself and the society for five years. Other officers elected were: Vice President, Mrs. Andrew Larson; Recording Secretary, Mrs. O. Ostleing; Financial Secretary, Mrs. O. Osterbo'm; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Robert Anderson; Treasurer, Mrs. A. Quist.

The Englewood Hospital, having just erected a new building, needed assistance, and "Linnea" at once went to work by supplying linen and by furnishing one of the wards, as well as by paying for patients in the hospital who were without means. The board of directors, by resolution, acknowledged the good work done by the society.

The pastors of our different Swedish churches on the South Side are entitled to credit for their willing and effective co-operation in the work. In addition to Dr. Fors, special mention might also be made of Rev. Eric Rosen and Rev. A. L. Nystrom, who were intensely interested in the project and gave much valuable aid and advice.

In 1909 the Linnea decided to enlarge its scope of usefulness by aiding, as far as possible, patients in other hospitals also, and needy deserving poor on the South Side of Scandinavian descent. Committees were appointed to investigate cases and to direct the work, and as a result, up to date many thousands of dollars have been paid out for the comfort and relief of many suffering, poverty stricken individuals. The society also makes it a practice to, at least once a year, visit the different Swedish homes for the aged in Chicago, the intention being to bring good cheer to the inmates.

The society has today a membership of willing and active workers of over 600. Its income from membership is small, only ten cents per month per member. Free donations from members often amount to more than the income from membership. The largest source of income

is the annual concert, which is given in the fall of each year with great success.

The beginning was indeed small, the receipts for the year 1906 being only $362.79, while the income for 1921 reached the sum of $2,874.30. The grand total paid out for charity since organization amounts to $20,753.58. The Linnea Aid Society has been a blessing among our people in more than one way. It has not only been the means of kindling a friendlier spirit, but has also created a better understanding and brought about greater co-operation among the people of the different denominations in Englewood. In unity there is strength, and Linnea is surely a power for good.

In 1911 Mrs. C. A. Palmer was elected president, in which capacity she served until she left for the West in the spring of 1920. To her efficient work is due much of the credit for the splendid success which the society has achieved since her election. Mrs. August Johnson, then vice president, served efficiently as president until the end of the term in January.

Linnea has always been true to its name, which is symbolical of a flower, for during its existence it has strewn many a flower and spread much sunshine along the thorny paths of life, to cheer, uplift and encourage human beings in the hour of need.

The present officers are as follows: President, Mrs. N. A. Nelson; Vice President, Mrs. O. Osterholm; Recording Secretary, Mrs. John Rehnberg; Financial Secretary, Mrs. W. F. Kracke; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Gottfrid Johnson; Treasurer, Mrs. John Nylin; Chairman of the Sick Committee, Mrs. John Larson; Chairman of the Relief Committee, Mrs. August Liljestrom.

Swedish Baptist Church of Englewood

The Swedish Baptist Church of Englewood was organized October 10, 1885, with a membership of 18 members. Their first house of worship was built on Princeton Avenue, near 59th Street, for the sum of $3,000.00 and dedicated July 10, 1887.

After a few years, as progressive work became apparent, property was bought on Emerald Avenue and 59th Street and the church building was moved from Princeton Avenue

to the new place in 1892. The church steadily increased in both membership and influence and a larger house of worship was necessary. In 1897 the building was remodeled and enlarged, but when all was nearly completed, it was destroyed by fire November 10, 1897. With new effort and without delay the church was rebuilt and dedicated April 10, 1898.

The church has steadily increased, having now a membership of 600 communicants. The aim of the church has been to promote true Christianity and good citizenship. In philanthropic and social work it has taken active part and many of the members were among the originators of the Englewood Hospital as well as the Linnea Aid Society.

Pastor A. W. Backlund was the first ordained minister to take charge of the church. The present pastor is Rev. Frederick Linden.

This church is at the present time in the midst of preparations for remodeling and improving their church.

Kiwanis Club of Englewood

The idea of a Kiwanis Club in Englewood originated in the mind of Daniel S. Wentworth, a member of the Kiwanis Club of Chicago and lieutenant governor of the Illinois-Eastern Iowa District of Kiwanis Club International.

Mr. Wentworth consulted a few business men of Englewood, and Mr. E. H. Bigelow, a Kiwanis club organizer, was sent into the field and three or four applications were signed and arrangements made for several business men to meet at luncheon and Mr. Bigelow would tell them the principles of Kiwanis.

Monday, November 8, 1920, a few men met at luncheon at the New China Restaurant and a larger number in the evening at dinner at the same place, after which they adjourned to the office of William G. Tegtmeier and 12 applications having been signed, a temporary organization was formed with the following officers: President, William H. McDonnell; Vice President, S. W. Quinn; Treasurer, Edward Rothe. Charles L. Thayer was appointed secretary. The following directors were chosen: W. G. Tegtmeier, L. E. Lilly, W. H. Williams, W. W. Morris, W. R. Hepburn, F. J. Norton and Edward Rothe.

The membership committee was composed of W. G. Tegtmeier, chairman, Gerald E. Sullivan and W. R. Hepburn.

Tuesday noon, November 9, 1920, a meeting was held. There were about twenty to twenty-five present. Remarks were made by E. H. Bigelow, Dean Clark of Kiwanis Club International, and Daniel S. Wentworth, setting forth the aims and principles of Kiwanis clubs. Twenty-four applications had been signed at the close of the meeting.

Monday evening, November 15, 1920, a meeting was held at the Empress Theatre building. Thirty-four applications had been signed at the opening of the meeting and 42 at the closing, and enough promises made so that 50 were assured by Thursday, November 18, 1920, and the secretary was instructed to notify all members that a permanent organization would be formed on that date.

Thursday evening, November 18, 1920, a meeting was held at the Empress Theatre building and a permanent organization was formed. Before election of officers Mr. Bigelow read from Kiwanis Club rules the regular way of organizing. The territorial limits were made as follows: The north side of W. 51st Street, the east side of S. State Street, the south side of W. 80th Street, and the west side of S. Central Park Avenue, the club to be the Kiwanis Club of Englewood, Chicago, Illinois.

Regular Kiwanis Club by-laws with name and territorial limits as above adopted. The following officers were elected for the balance of the year 1920. The temporary officers were made permanent, with the exception of Edward Rothe, who resigned as treasurer, and Fred C. Rathje was substituted. President, W. H. McDonnell; Vice President, S. W. Quinn; Treasurer, Fred C. Rathje; Secretary, Charles L. Thayer; Directors, W. G. Tegtmeier, L. E. Lilly, W. H. Williams, W. W. Morris, W. R. Hepburn, F. J. Norton and Edward Rothe.

The following officers were elected for the year 1921:

President, Frank J. Norton; Secretary, Thomas E. Reynolds; District Trustee, Fred C. Rathje. The following were elected directors: William G. Tegtmeier, William R. Hepburn, Gerald E. Sullivan, Walter W. Morris, Merritt W. Rathje, Sereno W. Quinn and Alex C. Stuckey.

The following were elected officers for the year 1922: President, Richard D. Hughes; Vice President, Walter W. Morris; Treasurer, Frank C. Weber; Secretary, Charles L. Thayer; District Trustee, Frank J. Norton.

The following were elected directors:

Frank J. Norton, Fred C. Rathje, Charles W. Hillier, John E. Foster, Raymond J. Crist, K. Ray Ballantine and Archa B. Monroe.

The following are the officers for the year 1923: President, Fred C. Rathje; Vice-President, Chas. W. Hillier; Past President, Richard D. Hughes; Trustee, Wm. G. Tegtmeier; Treasurer, Frank C. Weber; Secretary, Raymond S. Blunt; Directors, K. Ray Ballantine, Raymond J. Crist, Frank F. Hopkins, John E. Foster, Archa B. Monroe, Chas. L. Thayer, Frank J. Norton.

The Englewood Business Men's Association

It is to this splendid association that the reader and Englewood owe this volume, hence we shall devote considerable space to their chapter.

Several times in the history of Englewood business men in the vicinity of 63rd and Halsted streets had efforts been made to organize a commercial club, and at one time such an organization lasted for several years, but at no time did it come under the class of the present organization.

In the month of February, 1918, a group of eighteen business men called at the instance of Harry M. Englestein at his real estate office, 6005 S. Halsted Street, to discuss the expediency of forming an organization that would bind business and professional men in this locality with closer ties than at present existed. The facts were, at this particular time, that the physical and moral conditions of Englewood were anything but desirable and this body of active men decided to lead in a movement that would work for the betterment of conditions. After considerable discussion it was decided on the evening of February 9, 1918, that the Englewood Business Men's Association should be formed as a panacea for all of our public ills and for the benefit of our commercial standing.

Temporary officers were elected and served for a period of four months. They were: President, Harry M. Engle-

stein; Vice President, Charles E. Prodie; Secretary, John E. Foster; Treasurer, Samuel Phillips; Directors, Walter Morris, Edward Jacobs, John E. Foster, Phillip Sissman, Charles E. Prodie, Samuel Phillips and Harry M. Englestein.

This set of officers proved so efficient and enthusiastic in their work that they were re-elected and served until June, 1919.

The objects of the association were declared to be: 1. To encourage improvement in business methods and advance business interests in the community. 2. To promote legislation that will be beneficial to its members and to Englewood. 3. To encourage improvement in community interests. 4. To increase the friendship and encourage co-operation by the citizens of Englewood and its members.

When the organization was first formed it had a membership of just 16, while today it has grown to 500, and it has lived up to its principles and declaration to the letter as well as made advances in many other fields.

Since the organization the following gentlemen have served as presidents:

Harry M. Englestein, Dr. William R. Hepburn, Ernest A. Holtorff, Samuel Phillips, William G. Tegtmeier, Clarence O. Rosen, and the newly elected president, Frank F. Hopkins. John E. Foster served as secretary from 1918 until July, 1923, at which time Raymond S. Blunt was elected to this office and is serving at this time. Mr. Foster's work as secretary was very efficient, thorough, capable and satisfactory, and from 1921 to July, 1923, he was assisted by Mr. B. R. Pierce as business manager. Mr. Pierce devoted his entire time to the work of the association. Mr. Pierce was replaced in July, 1923, by the present business manager, Mr. Charles Richard Edrington, who was selected to manage the affairs of the association after the board of directors had advertised all over the United States for a man to fill this responsible position. Mr. Edrington brings to the Englewood Business Men's Association a knowledge of association work gained through years of experience as an executive in local, state and national organizations of this character.

The association virtually began its life in the perilous

days of the World War, when our country was called upon to furnish its best men and material to bring to a close the great struggle for the world's democracy.

The Englewood Business Men's Association appointed a committee called the "War Service Committee," who furnished aid and comforts to the boys from this part of the city who were leaving from time to time for across seas. It assisted exemption boards in giving the boys a fitting sendoff and aiding in their transportation to the assembly camps.

It would be impossible in this volume to give in detail the different meritorious acts of the association in the betterment of home conditions. The police and public improvement committees have always been "live wires" and today no cleaner district physically or morally is known in our great city than Englewood, over which this association has assumed the protection.

The transportation conditions and especially the lighting of our streets has been some of their greatest work and at this writing they are engaged in a campaign to secure a park in central Englewood as well as several new elementary school buildings, and from their work in the past we can have no doubt of their success in these movements.

It was in 1921 that this association, appreciating the passing of the men and women of early Englewood and all its first landmarks, decided that it should be their work to preserve them for future generations in the modest history to be known as the "Story of Englewood," and a committee was appointed by President Holtorff, of which Gerald E. Sullivan, editor of the Times, one of the oldest residents and a very active member of the association, should be chairman. He was assisted by H. M. Englestein, former Governor C. S. Deneen, Judge Theodore H. Ehler, Jay W. Barney and James E. Armstrong.

Following will be found the complete membership of the association, their location in 1923, and their lines of business.

Aetna Heating Company, 5921 S. Halsted St., Steamfitters.
Alberti, J., 844 W. 63rd St., Undertaker.
American Furn. and Carpet Co., 6032 S. Halsted St., Furniture Store.
Anderson, Daniel, 910 W. 66th St., Lawyer.
Andalman, Samuel J., 527 W. 63rd St., Lawyer.
Anderson & Jensen, 5902 S. Halsted St., Dry Goods.



South Side Masonic Temple, 64th and Green Sts.



K. C. Club House, 6325 Harvard Ave.



Englewood Masonic Temple, 6730 Wentworth Avenue

Antonsen, A. E., 1134 W. 63rd St., Auto Sales.
Arthur Motor Company, 117 E. Garfield Blvd., Automobiles.
Atlas, R., Clothing Co., 6100 S. Halsted St., Clothing.
Audit Company of Englewood, 718 W. 63rd St., Accountants.
Auto Co., The, 716 W. 63rd St., Auto Accessories.
Babb, C. H., 7237 Emerald Ave., Chicago Auto Club.
Bachman, Albert J. A., 6900 Vernon Ave., Dentist.
Ballantine Garage, 717 W. 66th St., Garage.
Barman, Lillian, 903 W. 63rd St., Dressmaker.
Barnett, F. C., 6444 S. Halsted St., Singer Sewing Machine.
Baskind, Albert, 6240 S. Halsted St., Millinery.
Beatty, Edward, 728 W. 63rd St., Theatres.
Becker Drug Company, 6324 S. Halsted St., Drug Store.
Becker-Ryan & Co., 6245 S. Halsted St., Department Store.
Bergstrom Auto Sales, 820 W. 59th St., Auto Sales.
Bernhards Clothing Co., 6200 S. Halsted St., Clothing.
Bernstein, Archie, 5910 S. Carpenter St., Lawyer.
Bernstein, Zola & Bernstein, 358 Englewood Ave., Lawyers.
Berry, R., 6236 S. Racine Ave., Roofer.
Bloch, E., 6330 S. Halsted St., Millinery.
Bloch Millinery, 6334 S. Halsted St., Millinery.
Bold, L., 950 W. 63rd St., Dry Goods.
Boss Hat Shop, 6300 S. Halsted St., Hat Company.
Bougher, Wm. S., 6706 S. Halsted St., Physician.
Boulevard Tire Shop, 5513 Normal Blvd., Tires.
Breitzke, George, 907 W. 63rd St., Plumbing.
Brewster Laundry, 5925 Lowe Ave., Laundry.
Breyer Hat Mfg. Company, 1220 S. Halsted St., Hat Mfg. Co.
Brownmark, Oliver O., 6610 S. Halsted St., Drugs.
Bruck Bowling Alleys, 816 W. 63rd St., Bowling.
Burke, Gordon & Co., 940 W. 63rd St.
Burrows, Geo. C., 6242 S. Halsted St., Dentist.
Candy Garden, 6305 S. Halsted St., Confectionery.
Carpenters' Union Local No. 62, 6414 S. Halsted St., Union.
Central Window Shade Works, 5852 S. Halsted St., Window Shades.
Cherokee Remedy Company, 718 W. 63rd St., Patent Medicine.
Chicago City Bank & Trust Co., 6233 S. Halsted St., Bank & Tr. Co.
Chicago United Theatres, 715 W. 63rd St., Theatre.
Citizens Loan Association, 724 W. 63rd St., Loans.
City Furniture Company, 6159 S. Halsted St., Furniture Company.
Clover Leaf Milk Co., 1146 W. 63rd St., Milk Company.
Cohien, Henry, 6342 S. Halsted St., Cloaks.
Collins, 6426 S. Halsted St., Cloaks.
Colonial Cut Glass Company, 6431 S. Halsted St., Cut Glass Co.
Commonwealth Edison Company, 852 W. 63rd St., Public Utility.
Community Motors, 6626 S. Halsted St., Motor Cars.
Congress Candy Company, 715 W. 63rd St., Candy Company.
Crandon Company, 6344 S. Halsted St., Clothing and Jewelry.
Doctorian & Kurckikian, 5958 S. Halsted St., Confectionery.
Dodge, John L., 6536 S. Halsted St., Photographer.
Doherty Beauty Shop, 834 W. 59th St., Beauty Parlor.
Drexler's Millinery, 6429 S. Halsted St., Millinery.
Economy Grocery, 6134 S. Halsted St., Groceries.
Edelman, Gus, 7010 S. Green St., Insurance.
Edgar, A., 6045 S. Halsted St., Steel Mfg.
Edlund, E. A., 6053 S. Halsted St., Drugs.
Edward Clothing Company, 6056 S. Halsted St., Clothing.

Eggers Furniture Company, 6402 S. Halsted St., Furniture.
Electric Fixture & Supply Co., 907 W. 63rd St., Electric Fixtures.
Empress Theatre, 6226 S. Halsted St., Theatre.
Englewood Advertising Service, 718 W. 63rd St., Advertising Service.
Englewood Business College, 735 Englewood Ave., Business College.
Englewood Clothing Company, 6333 S. Halsted St., Clothing Store.
Englewood Cut Glass Company, 5725 S. Halsted St., Glass Cutters.
Englewood Dancing Academy, 6603 S. Halsted St., Dancing School.
Englewood Electric Supply Co., 5725 S. Halsted St., Electric Jobbers.
Englewood Dyers and Cleaners, 5119 S. Halsted St., Dyers and Cleaners.
Englewood Hospital, 6001 S. Green St., Hospital.
Englewood Mantel and Tile Company, 5937 S. Halsted St., Tile.
Englewood Market, 5920 S. Halsted St., Meats.
Englewood Motor Car & Garage Co., 718 W. 64th St., Garage.
Englewood Overland Co., 5950 S. Halsted St., Auto Sales.
Englewood Realty Co., 7054 S. Halsted St., Real Estate.
Englewood Talking Machine Co., 6238 S. Halsted St., Music Shop.
Engewood Trunk Store, 542 W. 63rd St., Manufacturers.
Engewood Typesetting Co., 65th St. and Emerald Ave., Typesetters.
Englestein, H. M. & L., 6005 S. Halsted St., Real Estate.
Erickson, C. J., 5926 S. Halsted St., Plumbing.
Erickson, P. E. & Son, 625 W. 69th St., Decorators.
Ernie's Lunch Room, 6309 S. Halsted St., Restaurant.
Eureka Ford Repair Shop, 1114 W. 63rd St., Repair Shop.
Everett Piano Company, 915 W. 63rd St., Piano Company.

Fashion, The, 6458 S. Halsted St., Cloaks.
Feilchenfeld Brothers, 6132 S. Halsted St., Meats.
Fish Furniture Company, 822 W. 63rd St., Furnishings.
Fischer, H. J. & Son, 617 W. 63rd St., Produce.
Foster & McDonnell, 728-34 W. 65th St., Printers.
Foster, Mrs. S. E., 6125 S. Halsted St., Hairdressing.
Frankel, Samuel, 1100 W. 63rd St., Variety Store.
Freeman Jewelry Store, 803 W. 63rd St., Jewelry.
Freeman, Reuben, 807 W. 63rd St., Jeweler.
Fried, N., 1024 W. 63rd St., Drugs.

Gassman Brothers Co., 6332 S. Halsted St., Men's Clothing.
Gately Clothing Co., 6306 S. Halsted St., Clothing.
General Furniture Company, 6155 S. Halsted St., Furniture Store.
Goldstein Furniture Company, 5934 S. Halsted St., Furnishings.
Gordon, Daniel, 6345 S. Halsted St., Chiropractor.
Gray, Newart & Co., 6317 S. Halsted St., Clothing.
Greene's Style Shop, 6442 S. Halsted St., Cloaks and Suits.
Grossman Shoe Store, 6303 S. Halsted St., Shoe Store.
Guarantee Trust and Savings Bank, 835 W. 63rd St., Bank.
Guggenheim, A., 5743 S. Michigan Ave., Real Estate Owner.
Gustafson, A., 5925 S. Halsted St., Hardware.

Halperin, Aaron, 127 N. Dearborn St., Street Lighting.
Hamburg Tailors, 707 W. 63rd St., Tailors.
Hamann, A. H., 934 W. 63rd St., Music Shop.
Hamilton's, 6358 S. Halsted St., Ladies' Wear.
Hamilton Park Shade & Drapery Co., 7043 S. Halsted St., Shades.
Harry's Shoe Store, 6311 S. Halsted St., Shoe Store.
Hartman, Rudolph, 6133 S. Halsted St., Millinery.
Hatton, H. L., 843 W. 63rd St., Furniture.
Hayden & Stone, 738 W. 64th St., Real Estate.
Hepburn, Dr. Wm. R., 6230 S. Halsted St., Dentist.

Hogan, Scott M., 849 Ashland Block, Lawyer.
Hopkins, Frank F., Mfg. Co., 6619 S. Halsted St., Canvas Goods.
Horvitz, Jacob, 1054 W. 63rd St., Dry Goods.
Humboldt Furniture Company, 735 W. 63rd St., Furnishings.
Hylander, John A., 5804 S. Morgan St., Meat Market.
Imperial, The, 6542 S. Halsted St., Clothing.
Ihle, Miss M. S., 6357 S. Halsted St., Real Estate Owner.
Illinois Bell Telephone Co., 212 W. Washington St., Public Utility.
Irene Beauty Parlor, 1206 W. 63rd St., Beauty Parlor.
Jensen, Ed, 6102 S. Halsted St., Jeweler.
Johnson, E., Company, 6222 S. Halsted St., Clothing.
Johnson, E. (Swedish Cafe), 5913 S. Halsted St., Cafe.
Joneson, C. A., 5915 S. Halsted St., Jeweler.
Joyce Brothers, 5711 S. Halsted St., Storage.

Kaplan Brothers, 6328 S. Halsted St., Clothing.
Kastle, Otto, 6412 S. Halsted St., Florist.
Kay Bee Recreation Company, 750 W. 61st St., Amusements.
Kogen, I. B., 6408 S. Halsted St., Dry Goods.
King's Millinery, 1025 W. 63rd St., Millinery.
Kiloris Market, 5918 S. Halsted St., Groceries.
Kennedy Furniture Company, 6137 S. Halsted St., Furnishings.
Kennedy, Wm. J., 6315 S. Halsted St., Lunch Room.
Kinney, G. R. Co., Inc., 6148 S. Halsted St., Shoe Store.
Koloturous Shop, 747 W. 63rd St., Shoes.
Kontos Brothers, 6304 S. Halsted St., Confectionery.
Krauter & Co., 6523 S. Halsted St., Real Estate.

Lawder Brothers, 6047 S. Halsted St., Autos.
Leben Curt, 6328 Ada St., Accountant.
Lawn Upholstering Co., 1043 W. 63rd St., Upholstery.
Leddy Brothers, 6459 S. Halsted St., Dry Goods.
Lilly, L. E., Garage and Motor, 7023 S. Halsted St., Garage and Auto Sales.
Lind, Paul U., 628 W. 65th St., Coal and Ice.
Lindstrum & Co., 5956 S. Halsted St., Hatters.
Lion Oil Company, 531 W. 58th St., Oils.
Local Loan Company, 6217 S. Halsted St., Ind. Loans.
Loehwing, Marx, 5900 Ashland Ave., Attorney.
Londelius & Sons Co., 847 W. 63rd St., Hardware.
Lumpp, Jos. J., 6356 S. Halsted St., Doctor.

McAtamney, Edward, 7051 S. Halsted St.
McQuaid, E. J., 5822 Racine Ave., Coal.
Magnus, Margaret, 669 W. 63rd St., Beauty Shop.
Maling Brothers, 6326 S. Halsted St., Shoes.
Marmon Chicago Sales, 840 W. 63rd St., Auto Sales.
Marquette Building Co., 1022 W. 63rd St., Plumbing.
Marquette Millinery, 6452 S. Halsted St., Millinery.
The May Co., 6343 S. Halsted St., Clothing.
W. C. Miller Drum Shop, 6232 S. Halsted St., Music.
Mitze Style Shop, 944 W. 63rd St., Millinery.
Modern Beauty Shop, 5655 S. Halsted St., Beauty Parlor.
Moorehead, R. J., 1042 W. 63rd St., Confectionery.
Moose, Loyal Order of, 6152 S. Halsted St., Fraternal Order.
Moritz the Druggist, 5924 S. Halsted St., Drugs.
Mulder, R., 6043 S. Halsted St., Grocer.
Music Shop, 729 W. 63rd St., Music.
Musser-Lorenz, 6248 S. Halsted St., Gents' Furnishings.
National Fruit and Vegetables, 6425 S. Halsted St., Vegetables.

National Union Market, 6413 S. Halsted St., Meats.
Nequest, L. & G., 6514 S. Halsted St., Millinery.
New China Restaurant, 6256 S. Halsted St., Restaurant.
New York Millinery, 6336 S. Halsted St., Millinery.
Notron Laboratories, 6203 S. Halsted St., Laboratories.
Odell, Ira N., 7021 S. Halsted St., Electrician.
O'Leary, M. F., 7034 S. Halsted St., Soft Drinks.
O'Connor-Goldberg, 6348 S. Halsted St., Shoes.
Phillips, A. A., 6148 S. Halsted St., Fruit and Vegetables.
Phillips Furniture Company, 6308 S. Halsted St., Furnishings.
Pickert, W. H., 849 W. 59th St., Photo Finishing.
Porter, Frank F., 214 W. 63rd St., Hardware.
Price, M. D., Sign Company, 63rd Pl. and Emerald Ave., Signs.
Pure Food Supply Company, 6807 S. Halsted St., Butter Store.
Rapid Printers, 736 W. 63rd St., Printers.
Rappaport, M., 6510 S. Halsted St., Furrier.
Rauen, Mrs. L., 5708 S. Halsted St., Sulphur Vapor Baths.
Rea, James & Co., 719 W. 63rd St.. Real Estate.
Reckas, Co., W., 6504 S. Halsted St., Groceries.
Reichardt Co., H., 6423 S. Halsted St., Music Shop.
Reiner Coal Co., 1804 W. 59th St., Coal.
Republic Stationery Company, 661 W. 63rd St., Stationers.
Retail Cigar Manufacture, 814 W. 63rd St., Cigar Mfg.
Rockford Furniture, 843 W. 63rd St., Furnishings.
Roepstorff, F. W., 6128 S. Halsted St., Dry Goods.
Roetzheim, Theo. F., 6004 S. Halsted St., Florist.
Rohde, Harry R., 6836 S. Artesian Ave., Hay Shop.
Rosen, C. O., 5933 S. Halsted St., Real Estate.
Rothe, E. W., 6534 S. Halsted St., Washing Machines.
Ryan Bottling Works, 7335 S. Halsted St., Bottling Works.
Rydell Co., J. S., 6107 S. Halsted St., Clothing.
Rylander, K. A., 725 W. 63rd St., Englewood Sewing Machine Shop.
S. & S. Corset Shop, 5938 S. Halsted St., Corsets.
Sach's Bros. Waist Shops, 6126 S. Halsted St., Waist Shop.
Sailor, Homer G., 718 W. 63rd St., Architect.
Saly, I. A., 6431 S. Halsted St., Jeweler.
Sandack Jewelry Co., 6217 S. Halsted St., Jewelry.
H. L. Scane, 843 W. 63rd St., Barber.
Scanlan's Pharmacy, 6859 S. Halsted St., Drugs.
Schack & Co., 6225 S. Halsted St., Baby Shop.
Scheiler, Lawler Coal Co., 5841 S. Halsted St., Coal.
Schunadig, Julian, 6245 S. Halsted St., Cloaks and Suits.
Sullivan's Englewood Times, 728 W. 65th St., Newspaper.
Schroeder, Robert, 853 W. 63rd St., Bakery
Schwaegerman Brothers, 5854 S. Halsted St., Restaurant.
Schweizer Commission Co., 654 W. 63rd St., Commission.
Sidder, K., 6240 S. Halsted St., Cloaks and Suits.
Sissman Printing Co., 6628 S. Halsted St., Printing.
63rd and Halsted St. Bank, 6258 S. Halsted St., Bank.
Smith, L. C., 6347 S. Halsted St., Clothing.
Sooy, Dr. H. E., 6331 S. Halsted St., Dentist.
South Side Elevated, 72 W. Adams St., Elevated Railway.
Standard Material Co., The, 66th St. and Lowe Ave., Bldg. Materials.
Stangle, Sam, 720 W. 63rd St., Tailor.
Stepanek, Mrs. Anna, 6715 S. Halsted St., Corsets.
Stepanek, James, 1110 W. 63rd St., Theatre.
Stowell, E. H., 937 W. 58th St., Barber.

Stratford Cloak Store, 701 W. 63rd St., Cloaks.
Stratford Hat Mfg. Co., 917 W. 63rd St., Hat Mfg.
Stratford Motor Sales, 708 W. 63rd St., Motor Sales.
Stuckey, A. C., 501 W. 69th St., Drugs.
Sundberg, C. E., 6406 S. Halsted St., Washing Machines.
Swanson, David I.. 5933 S. Halsted St., Lawyer.
Swanson. John J., 5903 S. Halsted St.. Fish.
Tatar Brothers, 6422 S. Halsted St., Corsets and Gloves.
Taylor's Dry Goods. 6436 S. Halsted St., Dry Goods.
Tegtmeier Brothers, 6335 S. Halsted St., Sporting Goods, etc.
Trigonis, Steve G., 5905 S. Halsted St., Restaurant.
Trustees System, 818 W. 63rd St., Ind. Loans.
Union Coal, Lime & Cement, 611 W. 57th St., Coal Lime & Cement.
United State Bank, 6000 S. Halsted St., Bank.
Victory Grocery Co., 6058 S. Halsted St., Groceries.
W. C. Bootery, 6218 S. Halsted St., Shoes.
Walgreen Co., 6234 S. Halsted St., Drugs.
Walkover Shoe Store, 6440 S. Halsted St., Shoes.
Dr. S. Wall, 5922 S. Halsted St., Chiropractor.
Wanzer, Sidney B., 600 W. 71st St., Milk.
Warrer, Ferd, 665 W. 63rd St., Printing.
Washington Millinery, 6337 S. Halsted St., Millinery.
Weber, F. C., 6319 Lowe Ave., Wholesale Groceries.
Webster & Corkhill, 5931 S. Halsted St., Vulcanizing.
Western Undertaking Co., 6659 S. Halsted St., Undertaking.
Wentworth, Dan S., 56 W. Randolph St., Lawyer.
Whitehead Brothers, 6701 S. Halsted St., Auto Accessories.
White Sewing Machine Co., 6429 S. Halsted St., Sewing Machines.
Whitmer, W. A., 670 W. 63rd St., Carpet Cleaning.
Williams, Fred C., 6517 S. Halsted St., Printing.
Wills & Smith, 7041 Jeffery Ave.
Wilson Candy Company, 6430 S. Halsted St., Confectionery.
Wolfson, W. L., 6214 S. Halsted St., Clothing.
Woman's Shop, 6239 S. Halsted St., Cloaks and Dresses.
Wood Brothers' Studio, 673 W. 63rd St., Photographers.
Woolworth, F. W. & Co., 6314 S. Halsted St., 5c and 10c Store.
Yancy Rubber Company, 7146 S. Halsted St., Tires.
Young, Mrs. Minnie E., 938 W. 63rd St., Apron Shop.
Zax Brothers, 6451 S. Halsted St., Yard Goods.
Zicterman, Peter, 5926 S. Halsted St., Real Estate Broker.

Englewood Commercial and Civic Association

The Englewood Commercial and Civic Association is the successor to several other business men's organizations. Twenty years ago or more the Englewood Improvement Association was formed for the betterment of conditions in central Englewood and the improvement of the streets and environments. It accomplished its purpose very well for the time and was succeeded by the Englewood Business Men's Association, which devoted itself principally to the inauguration of carnivals, fairs and special sales days.

So many calls were made upon the association by other interests allied, but not directly connected with the business

men of central Englewood, that it was decided to broaden the scope and enlarge the meaning of an organization better suited to the Englewood of today. After an expensive experience with professional organizers and some very vivid hued dreams, the organizers were dispensed with, and local men assumed the management of the business organization known as the Englewood Commercial and Civic Association.

This organization has made itself an important factor in the development of our town, and although its territory is supposed to include only that between Wentworth Avenue and Wallace Street it has gone farther and assisted in every good work for Englewood, no matter how far it might be north or south of 63rd Street.

Their patriotic work during the strenuous days of the World War and in the sale of war bonds and securities made a record of which the members and people of Englewood may well feel proud. Having assisted in securing the million dollar addition to the Englewood High School as well as the Hiram Kelly Branch of the Public Library and being active in the Boy Scout and Y. M. C. A. improvements, they rounded up this year (1922) by placing a system of handsome boulevard electric light lamps on 63rd Street, between Wentworth Avenue and Wallace Street, which makes it the most beautifully illuminated business district in the city.

The officers at the present time are: President, Frank C. Berg; Vice President, Harry G. Johnson; Treasurer, E. E. Hart; Secretary, George Woollacott.

The membership and their occupation follows:

Davis & Kreeger, 213 W. 63rd St., Paints.
Winsberg, Mose, 226 W. 63rd St., General Store.
Englewood State Bank, 63rd St. and Yale Ave., Bank.
Schulze Baking Co., 354 W. 63rd St., Bakery.
Brewer, C. A., & Sons, 6320 Harvard Ave., Novelty Mf'rs.
Fulton, F. M., 228 W. 62nd St., Coal.
Sherman, C. H., 246 W. 63rd St., Groceries.
Berg, C. Frank, 326 W. 63rd St., Men's Furnishings.
Ernie's Restaurant, 207 W. 63rd St., Restaurant.
Snyder, C. A., 327 W. 63rd St., Bakery.
Fagan, George H., 238 W. 63rd St., Billiard
Frank, Emil, 519 W. 63rd St., Market.
Butler, C. M., 425 W. 63rd St., Printer.
Kellner, Frank, 443 W. 63rd St., Stationery
Carr, H. A., 331-333 W. 63rd St., Shoes

Sandberg, Arthur, 361 W. 63rd St., Jewelry.
Fender Auto Livery, 330 W. 63rd St.
Stewart, H. D., 304 W. 63rd St., Physician.
Decker, J. R., 353 W. 63rd St., Candies.
Haas, Jos. C., 6309 Harvard Ave., Florist
Englewood Lumber Co., 6315 Wentworth Ave., Lumber.
Heeran, Arnold, Photographer.
Barkey, F. P., 251 W. 63rd St., Shoes.
Friedman, Sam, 526 W. 63rd St., Tailor.
Sluis Seed Store, 544 W. 63rd St., Seeds.
Woollacott, George, 6342 Parnell Ave., Contractor.
Sullivan, G. E., 728-34 W. 65th St., Englewood Times.
Lanyon, L. H., 415 W. 63rd St., Undertaker.
South Side Printing Co., 6309 Yale Ave.
Co-Operative Tailors, 534 W. 63rd St.
Kershaw, H. E., 420 W. 63rd St., Dairy Products.
DuVal, B. J., 352 W. 63rd St., Photographer.
Calloway, Geo., 351 W. 63rd St., Electric Goods.
Maasberg, M. C., 340 W. 63rd St., Upholsterer.
Gumbiner, J., 328 W. 63rd St.
Porter, Frank F., 214 W. 63rd St., Hardware.
Dow, George B., 336 W. 63rd St., Pianos.
Schiff, Chas., 426 W. 63rd St., Dry Goods.
Hocking & Penhallegon, 500 W. 63rd St., Hardware.
Eads, Fred, 215 W. 63rd St., Paints.
Levin, Dave, 224 W. 63rd St., Tailor.
Becker, Thomas, 462 W. 63rd St.
Rappaport, P., 412 W. 63rd St., Furrier.
Johnson, Mr., First National Bank of Englewood.
Madigan Bros. Co., 312 W. 63rd St., Dry Goods.
DeVries, L., 320 W. 63rd St., Gen. Jewelry.
Burkhardt Bakery, 448 W. 63rd St.
Lain, Van V., 63rd St. and Harvard Ave., Undertaker.
Foster & McDonnell, 728-34 W. 65th St., Printers.
Sachsell, Oscar, 313 W. 63rd St., Cigars.
Mutter, John, 6307 Harvard Ave., Electric Goods.
Webster & Christ, 459 W. 63rd St., Druggists.
Lehnard, L., Co., 236 W. 63rd St., Cigars and Billiards.
Ross, J. L., 300 W. 63rd St., Drugs.
Mintz, L., 528 W. 63rd St., Tailor.
Herman, F.
Gildin, J., 224 W. 63rd St., Clothier.
White Front Grocery, 354 W. 63rd St.
Himmell, F., 435 W. 63rd St., Furrier.
Drapanes, 201 W. 63rd St., Candy.
Schmitt, Miss, Millinery.

Hamilton Park Improvement Association

Dating back of the World's Columbian Exposition there stood a building between Yale and Webster avenues at 70th Street, called the Shurtleff School, of which Mrs. Willard was the principal, who had associated with her a half dozen teachers.

This neighborhood became so profuse with enthusiasm

and the population increased so rapidly that the old building was forced into a transformation. Now a spacious one occupies the spot, with wings extending from Yale Avenue to Webster (now Princeton Avenue), the name having been changed from Shurtleff to Yale School, with enlarged capacity to 1,200. The present enrollment is 1,062; the corps of teachers, 30.

A historical sketch coincident with the above is appropriate.

Fifty years ago at this particular point a frame residence was built by James Griffith. It was the only building at that time south of 70th Street. It stood alone for years.

Mr. Griffith's kindly face can be recalled by the oldest citizens and many members of this oldtime family of Englewood sojourn in its midst—some in Hamilton Park region, some in Beverly district, others have gone on before to join the "silent majority."

This Griffith's home was surely an interesting landmark. The row of willow trees was known far and wide as the boy's resort for games and sports. While this transformation was going on, the playground of the Yale School was enlarged by the school board.

This historic home, together with a brick four flat and a cottage owned by Mr. George Woodruff, another old time resident, were condemned and sold to make room for the contemplated playground. The Griffith's house and the four flat were purchased by W. G. Dunkum, who moved them across Princeton Avenue, facing the house on 70th Place, the flat about faced on Princeton Avenue. This operation was so skillfully performed, that not even a crack in the walls, nor damage of any kind resulted.

The Woodruff cottage was taken to 70th Street and Yale Avenue.

The association, subject of this sketch, had its origin in the Yale School building some twenty years ago, under the name of the "Normal Park Improvement Association." C. D. Eulette, 71st Street and Princeton Avenue, was the president, and George Erhart, of 7206 Yale Avenue, was the secretary. Its jurisdiction was then from 69th to 75th streets and from Wentworth to Normal avenues.

A sharp contest arose for the naming of the permanent

organization, resulting in the selection of "Eggleston Improvement Association" for its name.

After Hamilton Park was pulled up out of the low lands and developed into a thing of beauty, the organization adopted the name "Hamilton Improvement Association," using the field house for its meetings. From that time on it has had its watchful eye on all the territory south to 75th Street. It is doing fine work, and much strenuous work, to make this a beauty spot of the South Side.

Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A was organized in 1886 and located at the southwest corner of 63rd Street and Wentworth Avenue, occupying three rooms over the F. G. Thearle jewelry store, wtih Albert Russell, president; Charles R. Bradley, secretary, J. E. Armstrong, McKenzie Cleland, H. D. Fulton, John Whitley, directors.

A lecture course of six lectures was given each year in the old Lanyon Opera House on Englewood Avenue and later in the Marlowe Theatre. A ladies' auxiliary was organized by Mrs. H. D. Fulton, Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Mary Nichols, Mrs. Ledger and others.

Sunday men's meetings were held in the old Temperance Hall at 230 W. 63rd Street, with Harry Hawkins leader of the band. In the fall of 1888 a gymnasium was opened by Fred Allen as the physical director, occupying the store at 6148 Wentworth Avenue. In the spring of 1889 they moved into their new building built by William and Thomas Cheguidden, contractors, on a lot 60x125 feet. The building, which was a two story frame, was fitted up with the secretary's office on the first floor, boys' room, reading and recreation and educational rooms on the second floor.

The gymnasium, 60x60 feet, which was located in the center of the building was considered one of the best equipped in the west with baths and dressing rooms in the rear of the gymnasium. After the opening and dedication of the building, Theodore P. Day, of Marblehead, Mass., came to succeed Charles R. Bradley as secretary The athletic field was located at 61st and State streets. Athletic meets were held each spring and fall. Among the athletes who helped to put Englewood on the map were

Harry Haddon, Clayton Teetsel, Phil Garver and Walter McCornack, who later became football coach of Dartmouth College and Northwestern University. In sprints and running, Fred I. Kent, Archie Holbein, Harry White, Albert Fulton and John Kempter made records equal to the records of today. On the baseball diamond, Frank Curtis, Charlie Whitley, Ralph Bottemus and George Huff, who is now athletic director of the University of Illinois and has been ever since.

Out of the Y. M. C. A. junior football team the Englewood High School football team started, their first team training under Prof. Frank A. Houghton in 1889. They defeated Hyde Park High School in their first game.

Among the business men who took an active part in the religious, physical and social work of the association are Charles Schiff, Albert Fulton, Frank Fulton, T. B. Wilsdon, W. H. Sharp, John McClun, Arthur Whitley, Jim Fleming and Joe Fleming.

In May of each year a May fete was held in a tent at the southeast corner of 63rd Street and Harvard Avenue. A program of athletic, musical, May pole and other events was given each evening.

The First Baptist Church held their services in the Y. M. C. A gymnasium during the construction of their church building. In the spring of 1893 the building was moved to the rear of the lot and used as a blacksmith shop and later burned to the ground.

At this date (1923) a campaign has just closed to raise $475,000.00 for a complete Y. M. C. A. building and organization in Greater Englewood. The campaign closed in November with a surplus of over $5,000.00 and the neighborhood is assured of a wonderful modern and complete plant, to be erected within the next year.

Old Settlers of Englewood Club

On September 17, 1903, a letter was sent to a number of the old time citizens of Englewood notifying them to come to a meeting to be held at the Men's Club on Harvard Avenue, now known as the Knights of Columbus club house, for the purpose of having an informal dinner at some central place in Englewood, at which the old time settlers who had lived here 25 years or more could have the

opportunity of seeing old friends and talking over the early days. This letter of invitation was signed by H. H. Gross, W. W. Carter and W. O. Budd. In answer to the call the following gentlemen assembled:

Messers. George Muirhead, Howard Gross, W. W. Carter, Joseph Badenoch, Edwin Kirk, Jr., Charles Berg, Steven B. Maynard, W. O. Budd, J. H. Brayton, Joseph Uhrig and Dr. A. H. Champlin.

After an informal discussion concerning the mode of procedure it was decided that only those who had a residence of twenty-five years in Englewood should be considered members of the "Old Settlers' Club." At the close of the meeting Howard Gross was elected president and J. H. Brayton was elected secretary.

At a meeting held September 22, the secretary reported that he had canvassed the directories of Englewood for the years 1878 and 1879 and ascertained that 250 to 300 residents of twenty-five years or more were still living and within reach of this association and that including the children of these residents the number would be 500 to 1,000.

It was decided to hold a banquet or supper on October 23, at 6 P. M., at the Englewood Men's Club. It was also wisely decided that the "speeches" should be by members of the club and limited to from five to ten minutes and that the music also would be furnished by members of the club and that the price per plate for the supper should be $1.00.

On the evening of October 23, 1903, the supper was given and attended by 204 residents.

The addresses were all good and to the point and particular attention was directed to the music furnished by the members which showed that they had lost none of their musical ability.

It was decided then and there that the supper should be held in the fall of each succeeding year. This rule has been followed with the exception of one year when the contagion of the "flu" caused the Board of Health to issue orders against all public assemblies.

At this meeting Mr. A. G. Warner was elected president for a year and J. H. Brayton, secretary. At the last meeting and supper held in the Masonic Temple on Went-

worth Avenue in the fall of 1921, Prof. John B. McGinty, one of the oldest settlers, was elected president and Steven B. Maynard was re-elected secretary for the twelfth time.

As much as we would like to give a full list of all of the old settlers of Englewood it would be impossible, not only in the matter of space but in the fact that in the past twenty years but few survive of the original members. The many new members, while they can qualify for membership, having lived here for 25 years, are not what we would consider "Old Settlers of Englewood."

One of the pleasantest events in Englewood's social life is the annual supper given by this association. Year by year the speakers and "prominent members" change and many a chair is vacant that a year before held a congenial old comrade and friend.

We cannot close this chapter without naming some of the oldest residents of Englewood at the time the first meetings of the old settlers were held. Prominent among them were: Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Chittick, who came here in 1855, as did also Luther W. Crocker, who was followed by his wife in 1866. Albert Colvin and his good wife came here in 1856. Mr. and Mrs. William M. Clark and their family came here in 1857. Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Burkey, whose family came here before the '50s. Mr. and Mrs. George N. Chase came here in 1869, the same year as Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Champlin. Clark E. Calligan came here in 1872 and William Bromsted came about the same time, as did the Bach family, including Gideon Abel and the younger members. Captain and Mrs. A. W. Bristol also came here in 1872.

Mrs. Henry Benseman came to Halsted Street about the same time. Fire Marshal George Byrne and Mrs. Byrne also came about this date. Fletcher N. Barney and his brother and partner, J. W., came in 1872, while Hon. and Mrs. P. T. Barry came in April of 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Badenoch came in 1878, as also did Frank D. Blish and Homer Bevans. Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Bartlett came in 1869, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Berg in 1877. W. O. Budd arrived in 1873. James Brayton came in 1860 and his wife, Mrs. Rosa B. Brayton, in 1871. Elmer W. Adkinson and his wife, Ella, arrived here

March 4, 1873. The Armstrong family, consisting of Harold B., George, Charles and J. J., came about this time, as also did George W. Antis and family. Harry O. and Mrs. Wilson came in the early '80s, while the family of "Benny" S. Wilson came in 1872.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Stanley Wentworth also date to the early '70s, and Mr. and Mrs. John Whitley came in 1880. Mr. and Mrs A. G. Warner landed first in Englewood July 1, 1867. G. H. Wadsworth in 1884. George Walther and family in 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Weir the same year. Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Wisdom in 1869. Samuel J. Wells in 1873. Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Terriere in March, 1873. In July, 1872, came the Thearle family. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson in 1874, and Henry W. Thompson in 1873. Mrs. W. J. Terpenny and family came in 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Thornton arrived about the same time, as also did Hugh Taggart and family. August Tidholm came in 1873.

Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Speer came in 1868, and E. P. Summers in 1867, and E. G. Stetterson in 1871. Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Sittig and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Salter came in 1881. Charles Salmon came about this time also. Elliott W. Sproul came in April, 1890. Mr. and Mrs. O. N. Smith in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Gray A. Stoddard in 1879. Mrs. A. M. Sherwood in 1860, and Mr. and Mrs. William Spink in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Stebbings came about this time. Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Sherwood came in the early '70s, as did Samuel Schiff and family. Mrs. George T. Robie came in 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Reid in 1880. B. B. Redfield in 1876, and in the same year came the Rolfe family. James Read came in 1870. E. G. Peterson and family located here in December, 1871, while Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Proudfoot came in 1867. Isaac H. Pervier came in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Clark T. Northrup came in 1873. Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Nichols and Anna Nichols came in 1867. George Neagle in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Moroney came in the early '70s, as also did Capt. and Mrs. George R. McKnight. The Maynard family came here in 1869 and George Muirhead a year before.

Timothy Molony came here in April, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Murray in 1873, Robert McEldowney



Looking West on 63rd St. from Harvard Avenue

came here in August, 1873, and the family followed in 1874. Mr. and Mrs. A. W. McCornack came in 1876. Prof. J. B. McGinty in 1870. Mrs. C. E. McIntosh in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Herman Lucht came in 1871, as also did Mr. and Mrs. Frank Loomis. The Lanyon family came here July 3, 1874. John Brent, Charles H. and Dixon T., Dr. C. H. Lovewell and his charming wife came January 26, 1875. E. E. Loomis came in 1878. Captain Eli R. Lewis came in November, 1869.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Kimmey came in 1872. The Kirks, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and Ed Jr., in 1878. Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Kent came in 1867. Mr. C. H. Knight in 1874, and Kate S. Kellogg in 1871. The Keating family came in the early '70s. Mr. and Mrs. John Jenkins came in 1872. Mrs. Mary M. Josenhans came here in 1858. Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Johnson came in 1870. Rev. and Mrs. F. A. Hardin came in 1878. Mrs. J. Hardacre came in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Hogan in 1871. H. R. Hurlbut in 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hunter in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. William Holmes in 1865. Mrs. Mary C. Haight in 1857. Mrs. George H. Hull in 1872. Mrs. F. M. Hawk in 1870. M. F. Horine in March, 1873. H. H. Gross in 1875. E. J. Griffith in 1872. Mrs. Barbara M. Gerber in April, 1858. Mrs. M. L. Gruber in 1879. Anna Garabrand in 1868. J. R. Gallagher in 1875.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Foster in 1876. John P. Fowler in 1878. Jerome L. Foreign in 1872. Albert J. Fisher in 1872. Edward Flanagan in 1872. George S. Eddy in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. William Pegram in 1874. Mr. and Mrs. George A. Erhart in 1879. J. M. Edson in 1879. Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Dahlgren in 1876. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Delaney in 1872. J. C. Dennison in 1873. Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Dodge in 1869. Mary E. Danforth in 1872. John P. Condit came in October, 1867. Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Crim in 1879. Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Champion May 1, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Craig in August, 1878.

W. M. Bartlett in 1879. W. T. Bogg in 1882. Joseph Couthoui in 1870. Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Beckwith in 1878. Mr. and Mrs. A. Berend in 1877. Mrs. John Byrne in 1873. Misses M. L. and H. C. Burroughs in 1876. Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Elsdon in 1879. Mr. and Mrs. H. D.

Fulton in 1882. Mr. and Mrs. T. W. George in 1883. O. N. Goldsmith in 1878. Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Halliwell in 1879. H. J. Houghton in 1874. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hazzard in 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Hodgkins in 1878. Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mitchell in 1876. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McDougal in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Marshall in 1872. Mrs. L. A. McFarland, 1875. D. W. Rossiter, 1873. A. L. Ringo, 1882. D. C. Smith, 1885.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Vreeland, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Behmeyer, 1871. Mrs. L. S. Bushnell, 1883. G. A. Bueter, 1881. Elizabeth Beals, 1881. Mrs. K. Briggs, 1882. Chauncey M. Miller, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Budd, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dudgeon, 1873. William H. Dunn, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Dennison, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. P. Drew, 1881. Mrs. C. S. Benault, 1879. Henry P. Dering, 1884. Mrs. M. Dobson, 1881. Col. and Mrs. J. G. Everest, 1872. John F. Eberhart, 1859. Clayton J. Embree, 1886. The Newman family came in the early '60s. Belle L. Gorton, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. John S. Gregory, 1875. Dr. and Mrs. Alfred Guthrie, 1884. A. L. Grossmith, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Hudson, 1882. Albert Hisgen, 1876. Dr. A. F. Harris, 1884.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kommers and family came here in the '60s and lived on School Street (Princeton Avenue), just south of the Fort Wayne Railroad. Mrs. Jacob Theis and Mrs. J. H. Webb are daughters who still live in Englewood.

Mr. and Mrs. George N. Chase came here in the '70s. "Uncle George" was a pioneer merchant and later in the livery business. Mrs. Chase survives; also a daughter, Miss Jennie.

L. L. Stodder, one of the old settlers of Englewood, in June of 1884, moved from 69th and Charles streets to 526 Englewood Avenue. With two brief exceptions the family have lived in the house ever since. His two daughters, M. S. Stodder and I. M. Stodder, and his younger son, A. L. Stodder, are still living in the old place. The older son, L. H. Stodder, is living in Los Angeles, having moved there in 1911. L. L. Stodder died in 1901 and his wife in 1898.

The Bayne family came to Englewood in 1887 and

resided here until 1913. H. M. Bayne is now a resident of Waterloo, Ia., but keeps up his interests here. Gerald E. Sullivan first came to Englewood as a reporter for the old Chicago Times in 1875 and brought his family in 1886.

We have secured the earlier records of Englewood and given the date of arrival of all of whom we could secure any information. But those names above appear on the records of the Old Settlers' Association and were more or less prominent in the social affairs of their day.

The 1923 officers of the Old Settlers' Club of Englewood were: President, Gerald E. Sullivan; Secretary, Stephen Maynard; Treasurer, Jay W. Barney.

The last reunion and supper of the Old Settlers of Englewood Club, was held at the Englewood Masonic Temple the evening of October 25th and was attended by about 200. The following officers were elected to serve for the coming year: President, Fred B. Read; Vice President, Mrs. Margaret McGurn Delaney; Secretary, Stephen W. Maynard; and Treasurer, J. W. Barney.

The spirit of the assembly each year is as joyful as in the past and we will close our chapter on the Old Settlers by quoting a poem recited at the first meeting.

"Has any old fellow got mixed with the boys?
If there has, take him out without making a noise.
Hang the almanac's cheat and the catalogue's spite,
Old Time is a liar! We're twenty tonight.

We're twenty! We're twenty! Who says we are more?
He's tipsy! Young jackanapes, show him the door.
Gray temples at twenty! Yes, white, if you please;
Where the snowflakes fall thickest, there's nothing can freeze."

Meade Post Relief Corps

Meade Woman's Relief Corps No. 136, auxiliary to Gen. George G. Meade Post No. 444, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized July 11, 1889, with fifteen charter members; Mrs. Leah A. Strang as president. Mary States, Lizzie Abbott, Capitola Hobb, Eliza Carr, Mary McDonald, Etta Gillman, Clara Reading, Emily Woods, Fannie Herrick, Elvira Kirk, Lizzie Erickson, Leah A. Strang, all have passed into the great beyond, leaving a

record of good deeds and a lesson in charity and patriotism behind them, Mrs. Bertha Erickson, Mrs. Julia Knight, Mrs. Ella B. Strang being the only surviving charter members. Meade Corps has always been foremost in charity work, helping the poor and needy regardless of creed. It has done much to relieve the suffering of the widows and orphans of the Civil War veterans and their dependent ones whenever possible.

Meade Corps has grown in membership from fifteen members to 280 to date. Meade Corps has always assisted the Post in every way, socially and financially, and always in an atmosphere of harmony. It has always given a dinner on Decoration Day to the comrades and an annual New Year dinner also, with many patriotic and social affairs. Meade Corps Sewing Circle was organized with two members by Mrs. Barron, a past president, and it now has a membership of from thirty to fifty doing a wonderful work. During the World War Meade Corps earned a name which will last. For generosity it has no equal.

In 1918 Meade Corps worked with the Navy League and Red Cross and furnished socks, sweaters and kits for the boys in service. It also gave a large donation for an ambulance for use in France. In 1919 Meade Corps worked along the same lines and visited the disabled soldiers in the different hospitals and assisted them wonderfully.

Meade Corps has several members in homes throughout the city which it takes great pleasure in looking after. They also secured a lot in Oak Hill Cemetery to care for their dead. In 1920 when the organization presented the G. A. R. with something like $3,500.00, Meade Corps was at the head of the list.

In 1921 the World War Wreath Fund which was raised to enable the order to place a wreath on each and every casket returned from overseas, found Meade Corps at the top of the list, and Mrs. Margretha Lenert, president, 1921, took an active part in placing the wreaths, as did many of the members, and for 1922 the World War Veterans' Fund found Meade Corps way ahead, and as holiday times come around Meade Corps fills up the baskets with goodies for the needy. This is a small portion of the good

Meade Corps has done and they expect to do better and more charity work this year than ever before under the able leadership of their worthy president, Mary E. Murdoch. Mrs. Ida Johnson is senior vice president of the department and chairman of the executive committee. Never has a year gone by without Meade Corps presenting at least one flag and usually more to some church or Sunday school.

Meade Corps gives social affairs regularly, which makes it interesting, and the patriotic work is fascinating. Meade Corps is always ready to help anyone in need.

President, Mrs. Mary E. Murdock; Senior Vice President, Mrs. Gertrude O'Brien; Junior Vice President, Mrs. Delia Swingler; Secretary, Miss Lillian Pine; Treasurer, Mrs. Mary Cochrane; Chaplain, Miss Mary Gibson; Conductor, Mrs. Ellen Dammit; Guard, Mrs. Frances Range; Assistant Conductor, Mrs. Helen Hutton; Assistant Guard, Mrs. Phoebe Hess; Patriotic Instructor, Mrs. Helen Miller; Press Correspondent, Mrs. Katherine Kent; Musician, Mrs. Maud Miller; First Color Bearer, Mable Shires; Second Color Bearer, Phoebe Hess; Third Color Bearer, Jennie Graves; Fourth Color Bearer, Marie Horn.

Mrs. Miller has been patriotic instructor for twenty years. Meade Corps is ever ready to meet all obligations and defend Old Glory at all times.

Early History of Meade Post and Other Veteran Organizations

"The Englewood Union Veterans' Club" was organized in 1878. The first meetings were held in the old "hose house," 63rd Street and Wentworth Avenue, F. E. Shandrew presiding. Later Col. J. T. Foster was chosen as presiding officer. Of those taking an active part were the following: Col. J. T. Foster, J. E. Vreeland, W. C. Shaw, A. W. McCornack, Joseph Hardacre, William Eakins, and a little later Capt. H. A. Parker.

Through the influence of this organization a charter was secured from the state under the name of the "Englewood Memorial Association." The capital stock was limited to four thousand dollars ($4,000.00). Something in excess of three thousand was sold and with this the old Memorial Hall at 63rd Street near Princeton Avenue was

erected. The cornerstone was to be laid July 4, 1881, and arrangement had been made to have present Gen. P. H. Sheridan, then commanding at Chicago. President Garfield was shot July 2nd, and on the morning of the fourth Capt. Parker received the following telegram: "Owing to the condition of the President I deem it my duty to remain at headquarters. Signed, P. H. Sheridan." The cornerstone, however, was laid. Following this was an old fashioned Fourth of July celebration. Hon. Irus Coy from the yards gave the oration. The Declaration of Independence was read and patriotic songs were sung. This service was held in the "scrub oak grove," between Yale and Stewart avenues and 65th and 66th streets. Special features of the afternoon program was a "greased pole" mounted with a two dollar bill. We had also a greased pig, contributed by Clark Northrup. These all contributed to the hilarity of the day. The four cannon now in front of the G. A. R. Hall on Princeton Avenue were secured from the government through the influence of General John A. Logan. They were originally in front of the old Memorial Hall. Some notable persons attended, and events were staged in this old hall. Mrs. John Brown, second wife of old John Brown, was secured for an evening's entertainment. She gave the club his photograph and her own, also a lock of his hair and some letters he had written from Kansas to her in northern New York; also a sketch in his own handwriting of what he proposed to do in Kansas. We received, also, an original letter from Garrett Smith, enclosing fifty dollars. We were entertained one evening by Schuyler Colfax, vice president, then living at South Bend, Ind. Another evening we entertained as our guest the sergeant who avenged the tragic death of Col. Ellsworth. Another evening we had Harris, a mulatto who figured in the story of Uncle Tom's Cabin.

The Englewood Veterans' Club had and still retains original letters from Generals Grant, Sherman, Ben Harrison, Garfield and others. This club was preceded by Hilliard Post, G. A. R., which went out of existence about 1875. This post had a short but brilliant career. One of its members, Major Barton, was the author of a military play known as the "Union Spy." This post undertook to

present it to the Englewood public, which they did at the old Englewood High School. It was well received and was regarded with flattering approval. The principal parts were taken as follows: R. J. Colburn, the Spy; Joe Hardacre was the Confederate and Col. J. T. Foster representing Gen. Grant, to whom he bore a striking resemblance. At a later date they undertook to present it to one of the near-by suburbs, but it was a financial failure and went upon the rocks.

The Veterans' Club in the early days was an active, alert organization, local in character, but they became convinced later that the cause of the veterans would be best conserved by Meade Post, national in character, and to this post, in trust, they assigned their stock in the Memorial Association, together with all the pictures and relics which they had secured during their lifetime. Meade Post was organized in May, 1884. Its first commander was Charles W. Stinson, village blacksmith and hero of Gettysburg, and at his urgent request the name Meade was taken. Of the 45 charter members but one now remains. During the lifetime of the Post, 777 members were received into our ranks. Our greatest membership at any one time was 275. Our present membership is 70.

Of the 800 posts originally in the department of Illinois, there are none, within our knowledge, that hold in their own right and title such a building. It is a financial asset which is appreciated by our membership. It has a net income in excess of $1,000.00 a year. It has for a number of years paid all railroad fares to our membership, to state and national encampments. In addition it has within the last two years paid two different dividends of eight dollars each to our membership. This showing is very gratifying to our membership and will be, doubtless, to all our friends. As an organization it has been true to its cardinal principles: "Fraternity, charity and loyalty." It has had in its ranks many notable persons. At one time in our history we had upon our rolls five ministers: Rev. Reynolds, North Congregational Church; Rev. Gilbert Frederick, Covenant Baptist Church; Rev. Nat Haynes, Christian Church; Rev. Frank Bruner and Rev. Hyde, retired M. E. minister.

Col. Parker, principal of the Normal School, was a veteran soldier, a member of Meade Post and highly patriotic. In his position as head of the Normal School he tendered to Meade Post annually an invitation to be the guests of the school. For sixteen years and during his lifetime, these invitations came and were accepted. We were entertained with song and story and with the applause of parents and children. In this and other ways the name and fame of Meade Post was heralded. Memorial Day is sacred to all Grand Army men. During the existence of this post we have never failed on its annual occurrence to visit the city of the silent dead and there to pay silent tribute to our departed comrades.

Among the posts of the department of Illinois, originally in excess of 800, Meade Post stands high. During the administration of Gen. A. L. Schimpff of Peoria, 1897, Meade Post was invited to appear before the state encampment and exemplify the unwritten work of this order. This invitation was accepted and the rendering was so well received that Gen. John C. Black, commander the following year, extended to us the same invitation. No other post in the department was ever so honored. This post in 1919 presented the name of Henry D. Fulton, as a candidate for department commander. So well was his candidacy received that all other candidates withdrew and he received a unanimous election.

We have associated with us, meeting in the G. A. R. Hall, the Woman's Relief Corps No. 136, Tent No. 5 and No. 20 Daughters of Veterans, Camp No. 8 Sons of Veterans, and other societies of veterans and patriotic orders.

The G. A. R. Hall is a landmark and a patriotic center. It is a product of Meade Post. Its history is closely allied with the earlier veteran organizations and it is the successor of them all. The title and management is in the name of the post and will continue so, it is believed, during the life of the organization. Beyond this no man can surely tell, but it is believed that it will continue as a memorial building, teaching love of country and flag.

In closing this brief sketch, let me, in the name of George G. Meade Post, thank this community, the public schools, the churches and the citizens generally for the

uniform respect shown to these men during all those years from youth to old age.

(Submitted in fraternity, charity and loyalty by H. D. Fulton.)

How G. A. R. Memorial Hall Was Built

Col. H. D. Fulton

The story of how Meade Post became possessed of this fine memorial hall cannot be told in a moment. Such a history would be incomplete did it not go back even farther than the life of the Post itself.

When I came to Englewood thirty-three years ago, this Post was just entering the second year of its existence, it having been organized in May, 1884, thirty-four years ago last May. There were, however, at that time, two other soldier organizations in Englewood, known respectively by the names "Englewood Union Veterans Club," a social and political organization composed of veterans of the Civil War, and the "Englewood Memorial Association." The Englewood Veterans Club was a strong organization composed of many active and alert men, then in the prime of life. They were a social as well as a political organization and at the time of the organization of Meade Post there was something of good natured rivalry between the two. The Veterans Club, being local in character, eventually gave way to the Grand Army. Out of the Veterans Club, and through its needs, there came a demand for a meeting place, and the idea of erecting in a modest way a hall that would fill the requirements of the comrades and also preserve intact the relics and the memories of the great struggle for the life of the nation, this Memorial Association came. This movement was inaugurated in 1881, sixteen years after the close of the war. It was conceived and advanced to completion by Captain H. A. Parker, a former member of this Post, now deceased, and John Vreeland, now a member of Meade Post. There were others but these two men were the "batteries," and through their energy, patriotism and force and stability of character, the old Memorial Hall which stood at 63rd Street near Princeton Avenue was erected. It was a modest building compared

to this one which we now occupy. It was financed largely by Captain H. A. Parker.

Those who contributed financially toward the erection of this building, did so under authority given by the state of Illinois. They were chartered by the state as a stock company with corporate powers. The stock of said company was sold at face value, $10.00 per share. Something like three hundred shares of stock were issued.

It was taken and held almost without exception by veterans of the Civil War. It was controlled by a board of trustees, nine in number, elected by the stockholders, and it was managed with as much fidelity and faithfulness as ever exhibited in any enterprise.

About 1886 Meade Post became tenants of the Memorial Association, occupying the upper floors and controlling same. On two different occasions the old hall was improved and added to, largely through the influence exerted by this Post. At this time and later many of our Post members had become owners in a small way of Memorial stock and our Post was largely represented upon the board of trustees.

In 1892, during my incumbency as commander, an old resident of Englewood (Mr. John Jenkins, now deceased), presented Meade Post with five shares of Memorial stock. This stock came to him by inheritance from his father, an early settler of Englewood. Inheriting also the patriotism of the old father, he conceived the idea that Meade Post should control the stock of this organization. This was the nest egg—the first property held by Meade Post. By this time, or very soon thereafter, this stock had risen in value to very much more than par and Meade Post, against some objectors, decided as a matter of policy and as a good financial investment, to buy all the stock which was offered that they could pay for at the par or face value, ten dollars per share. Captain Parker, who owned, with his daughter, the largest number of shares of any one person, treated this Post with very great consideration —offering and selling many shares of his stock at par value, when the real value was more than double.

The Englewood Union Veterans Club was the owner of twenty-five or more shares and upon their dissolution,

probably in 1894 or 1895, it was by vote transferred to Meade Post. They were also the owners of the decorations upon these walls and many relics and memorials which had come to them by gift, purchase, or otherwise. These were also transferred, in trust, to Meade Post. In 1905 the old Memorial Hall located at 63rd Street near Princeton Avenue was sold to the Chicago Elevated Railroad Company for $12,000.00. At that time Meade Post owned or controlled slightly over one-third of the stock, and our share of the proceeds of the sale amounted to about $4,350.00.

It was the desire of Meade Post and their friends that this old memorial organization be continued and that another and better building be erected. The vote of our Post was cast solidly against the dissolution of the old Memorial organization, but we were outvoted in a closely contested fight in which it was decided to dissolve the old organization and divide the proceeds among the stockholders. Meade Post then was the only organized body of veterans remaining in Englewood. If further action was to be taken along the line of a memorial building it must be initiated by this Post.

I need not tell you—some of you remember—that there was vigorous opposition against further effort along this line, but there were also those who had the faith, courage and foresight to advocate the building of this hall. I think there has never been more stirring times among the veterans of Englewood members of Meade Post—and their friends—than during the few weeks preceding the decision to go forward. It seems almost providential that the lot upon which this building now stands was at that time for sale. There were none who objected to the location, and this lot with cottage was purchased for $3,500.00 cash. The cottage was removed to the rear and repaired at a cost of $350.00 or $400.00. We received from the railroad company, in addition to the purchase price, the old building, provided it be removed at once.

In order to secure the old building and use it to the best advantage we were obliged to proceed at once. The old building was wrecked and practically all of it was worked into the new. The upper arch memorial window

and the plate glass window, now in front, are just as they appeared in the old building. We had but little money remaining, probably less than $300.00, and we were unable to arrange for a loan sufficient to insure the completion of the building. Even with this condition, we were neither dismayed nor discouraged. We were strong in faith and courageous in the belief that this building would be built and that the rentals and income would, properly husbanded, take care of the enterprise, if not eventually pay for it. The result, as shown after thirteen years, is conclusive evidence that the Post, by its action, made no mistake. Suffice it to say, in reference to the financing of this proposition, that every bill during construction was paid promptly when it became due, and during all these years since, the credit and honor of George G. Meade Post has not been questioned or impaired. The indebtedness upon the completion of the building was more than $7,300.00. For that amount we were indebted to one of our own number who had paid all bills of construction as they became due and to him was given a mortgage for that amount, bearing five per cent interest, without commission. This loan, at that time, was regarded as only temporary till the money could be secured elsewhere. This mortgage does not appear upon the records, but the indebtedness has been totally cancelled and this Post stands financially upon a higher plane than ever before attained. Four years ago when our indebtedness was $2,000.00, I reported as follows: "If I am permitted to look into the future, I would say that there are those here tonight, including a host of Grand Army men, members of Meade Post, Women's Relief Corps, Daughters of Veterans, who will within three or four years assemble around this banqueting board and the principal business of the evening, one that will bring joy and gladness to our hearts, will be the burning of the mortgage, significant of the cancelled debt." That hour has arrived. How has this result been attained? Not by chance, but by business sagacity and methods. When this building was completed, some fifty or sixty members of Meade Post assembled to devise ways to furnish seats and carpet for this hall. Between three and four hundred dollars was

donated for that purpose, none paying more than ten dollars. This is the only money contributed directly or indirectly by any individual, and this was for furnishing and not for the erection of the building.

Let me indicate the different variety of plans which came before this Post as to its future policy after its completion. There were those, then, as there have been since, who advocated the carrying of this indebtedness, simply paying the interest and necessary running expenses and using the money in excess of this as our own. But the policy of the Post was indicated by a strong majority in the adoption of the following by-law, to-wit: Article 3, Section 7, as amended January 6, 1906. The building fund shall be composed of such sums as shall be paid to the quartermaster of the Post as the income from the Post building and grounds at 6234 and 36 Princeton Avenue and such other sums as the Post may by vote transfer or assign to this fund. The building fund shall not be drawn upon by the Post or paid out for any purpose other than the payment of the interest or principal of indebtedness due on account of the Post buildings and grounds or for taxes, assessments, or other debts and charges against same.

This policy has not been changed, but rigidly adhered to during all the succeeding years. Now that the debt is cancelled there is no necessity of change.

We are organized under the laws of Illinois as a corporate body, without profit. This property is held in our corporate name, "Geo. G. Meade Post No. 444, G. A. R., Dept. of Illinois." It belongs to Meade Post and their successors. We may pass away or lose our identity as members of this Post but this property belongs to the organization. There are no inherited rights. We are not a stock company, but a body of men. In this case soldiers of the Civil War who have associated themselves together for a common purpose. Like our organization, "The Grand Army," there is no recognized rank. Every comrade stands upon the same footing and has one vote and an equal share in all that pertains to this property. No disposition of this property can be made save upon a properly called meeting in which all the facts in

relation to the proposed sale or change are set forth. This shall be proclaimed officially, giving time and place at which such proposition shall be submitted to the membership. At such meeting comrades are allowed to vote either in person or by proxy. It is entirely possible, but not probable, that a few comrades who are spared to the last might dispose of this property and divide the proceeds. Such disposition would be entirely legal.

The question has arisen, and doubtless will again, as to the final disposition of this property. It is one which must be considered in an impartial and candid manner. The Post, at present, are not united upon any proposition. When this building was erected the dominant thought was to secure for ourselves and our old age a home where we could enjoy the afternoon of our lives in quiet serenity. The idea then, of preserving the building as a memorial, was not seriously, if at all, considered, but now there is apparently such a desire. It is advocated by many of our friends of the younger generation. It is not opposed by our membership, but we are agreed upon this, that we name our successor or successors. That during the life of this Post the control and proceeds of this property shall go to the benefit and support of our organization and its membership. Should it finally be turned over, in trust, to some other organization to preserve as a memorial, Meade Post reserves the right to say which one.

Ours is a patriotic organization, our membership has been tested in the fire of battle, in the struggle for the perpetuity of the nation. It is only natural that we should look to those who have been closely allied with us during all these years to succeed us. From this point of view, "The Woman's Relief Corps," "The Daughters of Veterans," "The Sons of Veterans" have strong claims for consideration.

The disposition and future of this memorial building is one of the unsolved problems. It cannot be settled by any individual. It requires not personal but Post action. It requires also majority action. The soldiers of the war received distinction because of their fighting qualities, but in these later years, in our councils and deliberations, we desire most of all, peace. When this problem is solved,

as I believe it will be, it will be by practically unanimous vote and the solution will represent the combined wisdom of all our membership. I need not allude to the advantages of this memorial hall; we have enjoyed them since the day of its completion. They are conceded and recognized by all. They give to this Post a distinction and standing not enjoyed by any other Post in Cook County, possibly not by any other in the state. It is believed that Meade Post by reason of its central location in a great residence district, with its own building, may be among the last to give up its charter.

I have traced the history briefly of this enterprise from its inception. In it all I have seen little selfishness and greed, but much of sacrifice and devotion to a common cause. Many of the early actors identified with this movement have passed to their reward. I note, of the seventy-seven, who thirteen years ago contributed toward the furnishing of this hall, of which previous mention has been made, forty-two have been called to their reward. I note further that of the forty-five charter members, who organized and constituted Meade Post thirty-four years ago, but one still holds membership in it.

We cherish and revere the memories and achievements of all these men who gave of their time and of their talent in championing and advancing this cause. They builded better than they knew. This building, with its hallowed and sacred memories and associations, will survive the builders, and even when we are passed away will stand here as a monument, a silent witness, to the fidelity and faithfulness of the men who, by their valor and heroic effort, saved the nation.

St. Bernard's Hotel Dieu

Until the year 1905 there was no hospital in this vicinity except Englewood Union Hospital, at 64th Street and Union Avenue. This institution, which has since developed into the up-to-date and efficient Englewood Hospital at 62nd and Green streets, was at that time housed in a group of small buildings, inadequate as to accommodations and hampered as to resources. No Sisters' hospital was nearer than Mercy Hospital at 26th Street and Calumet Avenue. The material needs of the

parish were great, but the spiritual needs of the sick and dying outweighed all other considerations in the mind of this faithful shepherd of souls. So it came about that he undertook, alone and unaided, except for the approval and moral support of His Grace, Most Reverend Archbishop Quigley, the establishment of the institution familiarly known as St. Bernard's Hospital at 6337 Harvard Avenue.

During the sixteen years of its existence, St. Bernard's Hotel Dieu hospital has cared for over sixty-five thousand patients, many of whom were treated without fee or price.



CHAPTER XXII

BANKS OF ENGLEWOOD

The First National Bank of Englewood

THE First National Bank of Englewood was organized June 26, 1889, to carry on a general banking business at 6161 Wentworth Avenue.

On December 11, 1889, the comptroller of the currency at Washington, D. C., issued a call for statement of condition of national banks. This bank reported capital, surplus and undivided profits of $92,412 and deposits of $57,035.82.

In the year 1890, the bank was moved to more suitable quarters, now known as 245 W. 63rd Street. They soon outgrew these quarters and in the year 1893 moved to what is now known as 353-355 W. 63rd Street.

On May 25, 1894, a savings department was installed and deposits for the first day amounted to $902.20.

On January 25, 1903, Mr. J. R. Embree, who was then president, passed away and at a special meeting of directors, Mr. J. J. Nichols, then vice-president, was elected president. Mr. V. E. Nichols, cashier, was elected vice-president and cashier and held this office until his death, January 30, 1920. The great progress shown by the bank was due to Mr. V. E. Nichols' untiring efforts and close attention to its affairs.

In the year 1907 the bank had outgrown its quarters again and found it necessary to purchase the property now known as 347-349 W. 63rd Street, where it is now located. The construction of a monumental bank building was started in 1907 which would meet all needs for increased space and better facilities. The bank was completed and occupied in February, 1908, and continues even at the present time to attract visitors from all parts of the country by its beauty and pleasing arrangement. It was the aim of the officers and directors to place at the disposal of Englewood residents a banking house equipped with every convenience to be found in banks in the loop districts.

A steady progress has continued and on December 31, 1921, the report of condition to the comptroller of the currency showed capital, surplus and undivided profits of $576,267.54 (an increase of $483,855.54 since 1889) and deposits of $6,077,185.99 (an increase of $6,020,150.96 since 1889).

Since the installation of the savings department, interest amounting to more than $1,000,000 has been paid to savings depositors.

The stockholders up to December 31, 1921, have received in dividends since the organization of the bank, $443,750.

At the present time the depositors number more than eighteen thousand, some of whom have banked continually with this institution for the past thirty years.

At the annual election held January 10, 1922, the following officers, most of whom have been connected with the bank for many years, were re-elected:

J. J. Nichols, president; Wm. L. Sharp, vice-president; E. S. Hubbell, cashier; J. M. Nichols, assistant cashier; H. G. Johnson, assistant cashier; A. H. LeMessurier, assistant cashier.

In June Mr. Hubbell, cashier, died and was succeeded by J. M. Nichols as cashier, Mr. Johnson and Mr. LeMessurier remaining as assistant cashiers.

The 63rd & Halsted State Savings Bank

This excellent institution was organized July 11, 1914, and started in business at 810-812 W. 63rd Street and have thrived and prospered to such an extent that after several enlargements of the original banking house they were compelled to purchase the entire northwest corner of 63rd and Halsted streets, to which they moved in July, 1919, and have now one of the finest banking institutions in the city. Their capital stock was $200,000.00 with $30,000.00 surplus.

The original officers and directors were as follows: R. A. Schoenfield, president; C. H. Dehning, vice-president and cashier; Peter J. Claussen, vice-president; George Lenz, William Schulze, Henry F. Theis, G. J. Tatge, F. J. Kelly, Aug. H. Gehle, James F. McManus and Louis F. Schwartz, directors.

The present officers and directors are: C. H. Dehning, president; Peter J. Claussen, vice-president; Henry F. Theis, vice-president; George Lenz, cashier; Samuel Genesen, assistant cashier; A. H. Dehning, assistant cashier; William Schulze, Gustavus J. Tatge, James F. McManus, Peter W. Meyn, August H. Gehle, Carl E. Tandy and Charles E. Prodie, directors.

The statement of conditions in April, 1922, was as follows:

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$1,214,900.24
U. S. Bonds	16,600.00
Furniture and Fixtures	24,409.55
Cash and Due from Banks	438,747.67
	$1,696,657.46

LIABILITIES

Capital	$ 200,000.00
Surplus	30,000.00
Undivided Profits	53,269.48
Reserve for Taxes	1,428.06
Deposits	1,411,959.92
	$1,696,657.46

79th & Halsted State Savings Bank

The 79th & Halsted State Savings Bank opened for business under state and clearing house supervision April 9, 1922, with checking, savings, real estate loans, foreign exchange and safe deposit vault departments. The paid in capital stock was $150,000.00, the surplus $22,500.00.

The officers are: W. M. Richards, president; Albert Lang, vice-president; C. W. Worthington, cashier; A. A. Brubaker, assistant cashier.

The board of directors is composed of F. A. Meidinger, J. L. Kraft, E. J. Piggot, W. S. Moore, R. J. Kittredge, E. Ridgeway, Oscar Heineman, Alfred Lang, George A. Trude and W. M. Richards.

The bank is well equipped to do a general banking business and while a local bank for the benefit and service of the people of Auburn Park, it has the advantages of management and operation along the lines of the city banks.

The directors are also successful business men, drawn

from various parts of Chicago, who will give a large and broad view to the bank management.

West Englewood Trust & Savings Bank

Early in the year 1909 the West Englewood Bank, 63rd Street and Ashland Avenue, with a capital of $125,000.00, was organized. The accommodations afforded by this institution proved an incentive to business men to settle down in this community, thereby stimulating local business and resulting in the necessity for a larger and more commodious financial institution. Therefore, in the year 1912, the capital stock of the bank was increased to $200,000.00, and the bank placed under state supervision.

In need of more spacious quarters, negotiations were entered into for the purchase of the controlling interest in the Ashland State Bank (formerly known as the Ashland Exchange and Savings Bank), and in October of the same year a merger of the two banks was effected, resulting in the establishment of the West Englewood Ashland State Bank, with a capital of $250,000.00.

The officers, with but few exceptions, are the same who started this bank originally, namely:

President, John Bain; Vice-President and Cashier, Michael Maisel; Assistant Cashier, W. Merle Fisher; Assistant Cashier, Arthur C. Utesch.

On January 9, 1921, the name was changed to West Englewood Trust & Savings Bank, and on September 1, definite plans made for the erection of a new bank building at the corner of 63rd Street and Marshfield Avenue, which building is to be started upon sometime during the coming year.

Halsted Street State Bank

The Halsted Street State Bank, Halsted and 69th streets, was organized December 8, 1911, under permit issued to Messrs. E. L. Roberts, Siete De Vries and Henry F. Eidmann. The bank opened for business on December 5, 1912, in the new building built for its exclusive use and the following served as the first board of directors:

E. L. Roberts, Siete De Vries, Gustavus J. Tatge, Fred A. Rathje, Robert E. Barbee, Herbert W. Eidmann, Henry F. Eidmann, the first two having died during their tenure of office.

The board is now composed of the following: Robert E. Barbee, Henry F. Eidmann, Herbert W. Eidmann, Gustavus J. Tatge, Fred A. Rathje, William Madlung, John E. Traeger.

The business of the bank has grown so that at the present time the total resources are $2,238,282.10. The directors are all men well acquainted in Englewood, having resided there for many years.

Chicago City Bank and Trust Company

(Formerly Chicago City Bank, 6225 S. Halsted St.)

The Chicago City Bank, 6233-35 S. Halsted Street, was organized as a state bank and opened for business on May 4, 1893, in the building at 6225 South Halsted Street, erected and owned by the bank.

The first board of directors consisted of the following: Henry Jaeger, C. F. Clausen, William Rathje, Henry Gottschalk, D. F. Cohrs, Louis Rathje, M. W. Pinckney, H. F. Buchholz, Theodore Dackerman, Conrad Tatge, Henry Cohre.

The following were the first officers: President, Louis Rathje; First Vice-President, Henry Jaeger; Second Vice-President, D. F. Cohrs, and Cashier, William Rathje (now president of the Mid-City Trust & Savings Bank). M. W. Pinckney (later judge of the Juvenile Court) was its first attorney.

Within two or three years after its inception the bank joined the Chicago Clearing House Association as an affiliated member, having enjoyed its protection ever since, and being subject to the very rigid examination of this association.

The real estate firm of Cohrs & Rathje, started by Louis Rathje, together with G. J. Tatge and D. F. Cohrs during the year 1888, at the northwest corner of 63rd and Wallace streets, was continued by the bank, at first under the name of Cohrs & Rathje, then upon the resignation of D. F. Cohrs on December 31, 1896, as Rathje & Stege (William H. C. Stege later became president of the Guarantee Trust & Savings Bank). Upon the resignation of William H. C. Stege on October 15, 1901, the firm was called Rathje & Lundberg, Mr. Carl Lundberg (now

president of the United State Bank) having entered into the firm. For the past seventeen years this firm has been known as Louis Rathje & Company.

William Rathje resigned his duties as cashier on December 31, 1903, and Charles F. Brown, who had been affiliated with the bank as teller since 1895, took his place. Charles F. Brown died January 28, 1907, and the present cashier, E. H. Holtorff, took his place at that time.

On January 1, 1906, the bank's capital was increased from $200,000.00 to $500,000.00, the former capital having become too small for the rapidly growing business.

The bank then outgrew its quarters at 6225 South Halsted Street and built the building located at 6233-35 South Halsted Street and moved into its present location on January 1, 1906.

In order to be in position to give complete banking facilities to its ever-growing number of clients, the bank, on March 27, 1912, qualified as a trust company and changed its name to Chicago City Bank and Trust Company. The growth of the bank is best illustrated by the increase in its deposits, as follows:

May, 1893.....	$ 20,888.00	May, 1913...	$3,653,484.92
May, 1898.....	294,455.00	Nov., 1919...	5,280,207.82
May, 1903.....	1,077,327.00	Jan., 1921...	6,170,050.32
May, 1908.....	1,533,820.00	March, 1922.	6,285,523.25

The old records show that on January 15, 1895, the payroll of the bank showed six officers and employees, while now its payroll covers a family of fifty-three members.

United State Bank of Chicago

The United State Bank of Chicago opened its doors for business in its new building at 6000 S. Halsted Street, on January 17, 1914, with Simon Heck as president and Carl Lundberg as cashier. It had just been organized with a capital stock of $200,000 and a surplus of $20,000. When it closed its doors on the first day, it had deposits totaling $120,000. On September 6, 1921, its deposits amounted to the sum of $1,489,341.29, which is almost a record growth for an institution of its kind. Its safety deposit boxes have been increased from 1,000 to 1,500 in number.

Many changes have taken place in the personnel of the bank since its opening. Fred Bernstein soon gave place to Robert Anderson as vice-president and Simon Heck, on account of ill health, resigned in December, 1920, which brought Mr. Lundberg's election to the presidency.

At the present time the bank is being managed and conducted by the following officers: President, Carl Lundberg; Vice-President, Robert Anderson; Cashier, Frank A. Putnam; Assistant Cashier, Wm. C. Fahsbender. Directors: A. F. Anderson, J. Parker Smith, John Olson, Robert Anderson, R. W. Becker, E. A. Sachtleben, M. D., F. A. Putnam, Carl Lundberg, Nels Christensen, Peter De Vries, Fred J. Staudinger.

Thanks to the leadership of men like Simon Heck, Carl Lundberg and others, the bank got a healthy start on a sound foundation. It has often, perhaps, been criticised as being too conservative, but never as being reckless. Its miraculous growth and expansion proves its success as a banking institution beyond the hopes of any of its founders.

The Mutual National Bank of Chicago

The bank was organized in the Summer of 1917 and received its charter from the comptroller of currency on October 20, 1917, and opened for business on November 15, 1917.

The organizers of the bank were Louis Rathje, president of the Chicago City Bank & Trust Company; Frank C. Rathje, Andrew W. Harper, Henry G. Lauerman, and the other members of the original board of directors.

The bank started with a subscribed capital of $200,000 and $25,000 surplus. The surplus has been increased by earnings set aside in that fund in the last four years to $50,000. In addition to this, the undivided profits amount to $15,000, making a total capital, surplus, and undivided profits of $265,000.

Since its opening day, the Mutual National Bank has enrolled approximately eight thousand residents and merchants of the Auburn Park district as depositors in its various departments—savings, commercial, Christmas savings and vault departments.

It is centrally located at 79th and Halsted streets and

serves the large district south of 74th Street and west of State Street, which district is growing very rapidly, and while there are still quite a number of vacant lots on which there are no buildings, it is going through a remarkable change. Vacant lots along Halsted Street, both north and south of 79th Street, are rapidly disappearing and store buildings are taking their places. Likewise, residential lots are being replaced by homes and flat buildings.

The bank has made a remarkable growth in deposits, taking into consideration the fact that it entered this territory in the year 1917, when six months previous to that time, the territory received a severe set-back on account of the failure of the Auburn Park State Bank. Its success and growth indicate the confidence that the people of Auburn Park place in the management and organization of the Mutual National Bank, which is under the supervision of the National Government, and a member of the Federal Reserve system.

The directorate of the bank is the same as originally, with the exception of Dr. John Craig, who was one of the organizers of the institution and who died, and has been replaced on the board by T. J. Weldon; Henry G. Lauerman, who resigned on account of ill health and was replaced on the board by Dr. Joseph T. Meyer.

The present officers of the bank are as follows: President, Frank C. Rathje; Vice-President, Andrew W. Harper; Vice-President, T. J. Weldon; Cashier, Fred H. Korthauer; Assistant Cashier, E. D. O'Connell.

The directors are as follows: Louis Rathje, Samuel Inlander, A. E. Thompson, S. S. McDonald, Olof Olson, T. J. Weldon, Andrew W. Harper, Frank C. Rathje, Henry F. Fischer, A. C. Kussmann, Dr. G. T. Meyer.

Guarantee Trust and Savings Bank

The Guarantee Trust and Savings Bank, 63rd and Green streets, now with deposits of $2,016,334.22, was organized May 13, 1908, with a capital of $200,000.00, no surplus, and had total deposits in the first year of only $160,000.00.

William H. C. Stege was first president of the bank, in which office he remained until retired by the Grim

Reaper. When organized, the bank purchased the building but only occupied 40x50 feet on the southwest corner of 63rd and Green streets and had only three departments, commercial, savings and real estate. Today it occupies the entire main floor and has in addition to the original departments, insurance, real estate loan and bond departments.

Because of ill health Mr. Stege went to California in the winter of 1919 and died there in May, 1920. He is succeeded by Henry F. Jaeger, former vice-president of the bank and who had been associated with its growth since the end of the first year of its organization.

In 1916 there was an addition made to the bank of 25x125 feet, enlarging the safety deposit vaults which now hold 3,000 boxes. In 1921, 22x60 feet of space was added to the banking room. The present surplus and undivided profits of this constantly growing bank are $179,633.24, with total resources of $2,252,077.02.

Officers of the bank are: President, Henry F. Jaeger; Vice-President and Cashier, Otto J. Meier; Vice-President, John Mueller; Assistant Cashier, Herman Boettcher.

Present directors are: Henry F. Jaeger, chairman of the board, president of the Guarantee Trust and Savings Bank; Samuel Phillips, retired, Henry Jaeger, retired, George Hollenbach, sausage manufacturer; William Winterhoff, president of the Lansing State Bank, Lansing, Illinois; Max Messner, retired; John Mueller, president of Mueller & Sons Meat Markets; H. A. Becker, president of the H. A. Becker Co.; Joseph Schaefer, carpenter contractor and Otto J. Meier, vice-president and cashier of the Guarantee Trust and Savings Bank.

First Englewood State Bank of Chicago

This bank is the oldest of all the banks now doing business in Englewood, as it was organized as a private bank by Christian Vehmeyer in 1887, and in 1906 was organized under the state statutes and chartered as the Englewood State Bank, which did a very prosperous business up to the present time and built a very handsome banking building at the southeast corner of 63rd Street and Yale Avenue. The growth of the institution was quite remarkable during the last five years, the increase

in deposits running in the neighborhood of two and one-half million dollars.

On January 5, 1922, the First Englewood State Bank of Chicago succeeded the Englewood State Bank and the following officers and directors were elected: Chairman of the Board, Lucius Teter; President, Frank H. Tinsley; Vice-President, W. M. Goldsberry; Cashier, Ernest E. Hart; Assistant Cashier, E. N. Baty; Assistant Cashier, James Hughes.

Directors: William F. Monahan, Donald R. Bryant, Frank H. Tinsley, James E. MacMurray, A. H. Swett, John W. O'Leary, John A. Carroll, W. F. Krohmer, S. E. Thomason, Lucius Teter, A. H. Whitley.

The First Englewood State Bank has been admitted to affiliated membership in the Chicago Clearing House Association, which assures its many customers of the acme of security.

The stock of this bank is owned almost exclusively by resident business people of the Englewood district and since the re-organization the business of the bank has been increasing in a very satisfactory manner.

Concordia Building Loan and Homestead Association

One of the oldest financial institutions of Englewood is the Concordia Building, Loan and Homestead Association, having its offices in the Chicago City Bank and Trust Company building at 6233-35 South Halsted Street. This association was organized in February, 1889, a license for the organization having been issued by the secretary of state to Conrad Tatge, Louis Rathje, Diedrich F. Cohrs, Merritt W. Pinckney and Gustavus J. Tatge.

The first office of the association was the real estate office of Cohrs & Rathje, at the northwest corner of 63rd and Wallace streets, and upon the organization of the Chicago City Bank at Englewood Avenue and Halsted Street, the office of the association was moved into the new bank building.

The association played an important part in the building up of Englewood and other districts of the South Side, and many of the first settlers in Englewood found its monthly payment plan of loans a convenient means of financing either the purchase of a home or the erection

of a cottage on a lot already owned by the borrower.

Louis Rathje, president of the Chicago City Bank & Trust Company, was for many years secretary of the "Concordia," and he was succeeded in March, 1907, by Ernest H. Holtorff, cashier of the Chicago City Bank & Trust Company. In March, 1919, F. G. Christgau became secretary, after having served as assistant secretary since March, 1912.

The association is the largest in Chicago and one of the most successful associations in the state. Its resources on February 28, 1922, were $1,310,116.54. The number of shares in force was 39,532, representing the holdings of about 1,200 members.

At the annual stockholders' meeting, held March 21, 1922, the authorized capital was raised from $5,000,000.00 to $10,000,000.00 and all the officers and directors were re-elected, the directors being: Christian Becker, A. P. Caron, H. F. Fischer, Anton Liver, Olof Olson, Frank C. Rathje, Fred C. Rathje, Louis Rathje, F. W. Roepstorff, all well known business men of Englewood. The officers elected for 1922 were as follows: President, H. F. Fischer; Vice-President, Anton Liver; Secretary, F. G. Christgau; Treasurer, Ernest H. Holtorff; Attorney, Frank C. Rathje.

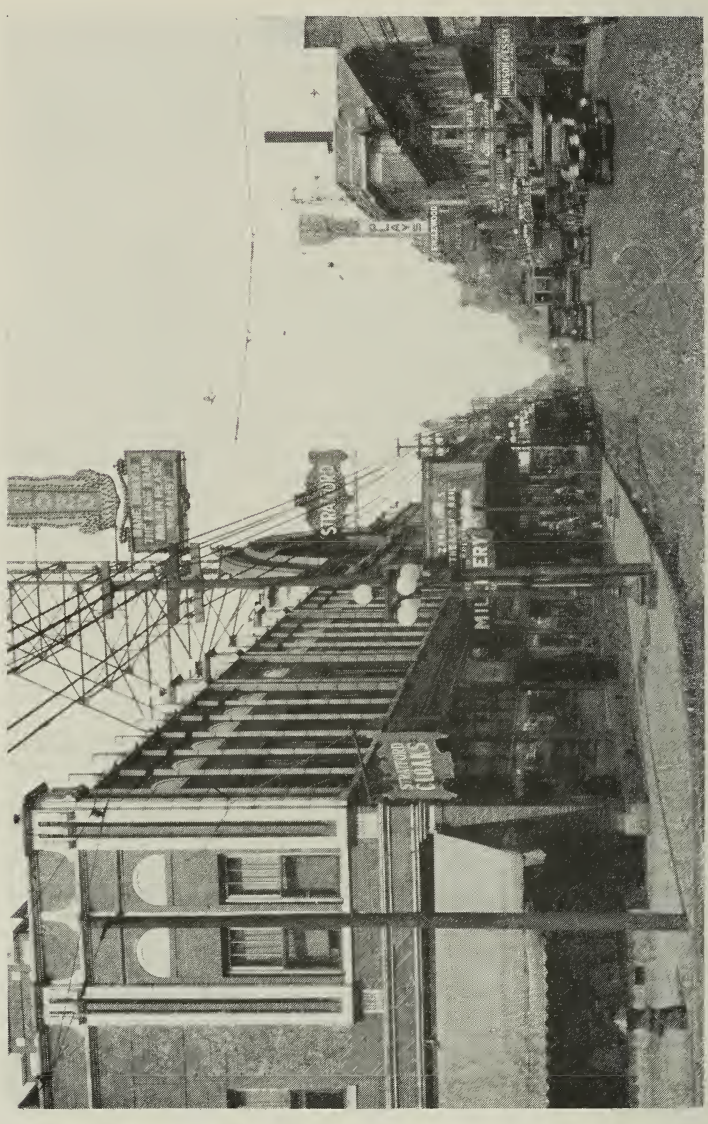
Auburn Park Trust and Savings Bank

This reliable young institution, although organized but a few months, has already established for itself a position in the banking world of this vicinity. The first organizers were Charles H. Reiss, Wayne Fern, Cline C. Brosius and Roy P. Roberts.

They are located at 7855 S. Halsted Street, where they have a very beautiful banking house with all of the conveniences and safety accessories of a first class banking institution.

This bank was started under the supervision of the Chicago Clearing House Association and as a member of the Federal Reserve System. It was the first bank in Chicago to establish an individual children's department.

The first officers of the bank were: President, Roy P. Roberts; Vice-President, Harry W. Williams; Cashier, Charles H. Jones; Assistant Cashier, Richard D. Breaks.



Looking West on 63rd St. from Union Avenue

CHAPTER XXIII

REMINISCENCES

ONE of the best informed of the old settlers now with us is Jos. A. Fagan, or as everyone best knows him, "Joe the letter carrier," as he was of the first lot of letter-carriers appointed in Englewood.

Joe says in May, 1866, he came to Englewood, then known as "The Junction," with his father, who settled at what is now 61st and State streets.

"We had one neighbor south of us, the Burkey family, the next south being Ring's Tavern, known as the 'Seven Mile House.' There was nothing south of that only a few shanties near the railroad. There were probably ten houses between State Street and the lake. Just east of State was a grove; one house stood at 63rd Street and Indiana Avenue, from which a big marsh extended as far as Cottage Grove Avenue, then it was woods and brush to the lake. Sand hills nearly one hundred feet high bordered the lake. Two or three fishermen's shanties were built in the sand dunes and as a boy I often watched them fish, drawing in their nets with a windlass. Oh boy! I have seen them pull in a half ton at a time of white fish, perch and herring and lots of sturgeon, weighing from ten to thirty pounds each. We boys used to have the smaller fish for helping tend the windlass. From State Street, west and south was one vast prairie as far as eye could reach. One house at 63rd Street and Princeton Avenue, Carl Dunn's house at 62nd Street and Princeton Avenue, the brick school where now stands Englewood High School, of which E. M. Jarrett was the first teacher. Mr. Bartlett was the teacher in May, 1866, when I went there. Since which time there have been instructors and teachers of three generations. In those days there was not to exceed fifteen children all told and not more than 500 population to Western Avenue and I guess west of the lake. The Ten Mile House on the south, later known as Schorling's Road House, stands there still.

"One schoolma'am, Mrs. Clark, used to send for mail over to the old railroad dummy house and distribute it to the children to take home. There might be ten or twelve pieces each day. I used to go out south to the lakes, to what is now Auburn Park, where Judge Melvin Fuller, later chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, owned an eighty-acre farm. The chief attraction on the farm for him was an old dove-cote that had come originally from old Fort Dearborn. There was a bridge across a little creek at about 76th Street, and the judge's property began there. I remember my father buying a huge tank that had been used at Camp Douglas which was used as a prison for southern soldiers during the War of the Rebellion. Having secured the tank, the next question was how to get it out to Englewood, but with a half dozen of my young cousins, we solved the problem by making a boat of it and paddling it out in the ditches. When coming to a road we would put rollers under it and roll it over the slough on the opposite side. This tank father had placed alongside of his eighty-foot barn and it was kept well filled with rain water from the roof and many times with us it was our bathing pool.

SOME LETTERS FROM OLD TIMERS

From Wm. A. Holmes, 6016 Stony Island Avenue (lived at State and 59th streets in one house for fifty years).

"Backward, turn backward, Oh, Time in your flight; make me a child again just for tonight"—in Englewood.

Almost sixty years ago I was born near the corner of State and 59th streets, Englewood, then known as Junction Grove. Now, close your eyes on the town of today with all of its life and bustle and go back fifty years and let me tell you a few things about old Englewood.

We might start a few years earlier when a few scattering houses were built on a ridge of sandy soil, covered with oak trees, seven miles south of the Chicago River and west of Lake Michigan. Along the east edge of this ridge dashed the old four-horse stage coaches with mail and newcomers for the city, for there were no railroads in those days. The old stage road from the east

was by way of Michigan City, City West and Bailey Town. (The two last towns named were in the sand dunes of Indiana.) On came the mail coach, having changed horses at Bailey Town, ready for the last lap of the journey, turning into the old Vincennes Road near Blue Island, passing what is now Englewood at a point where 63rd Street crosses Indiana Avenue, following the Vincennes Road to about 37th Street, then Cottage Grove Avenue, into Chicago. By the way, this was the old Indian trail from Chicago to Fort Wayne. Near this route at 63rd Street and the Southern Plank Road (now State Street) started the first postoffice of our town. The house still stands.

However, soon came the railroads; the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana and the Rock Island. They formed a junction at 63rd Street and with a grove of oak trees near by, they called it Junction Grove, the first name of Englewood. This was about 1852. The Fort Wayne Railroad was added in 1856 and we became a railroad center with a depot at 62nd and La Salle streets. A through train or two and a dummy (as we called it) in and out of the city each day—the old Black Jack with Carl Dumm, conductor, and Charles Davis, engineer. When there was heavy snow in the winter it did not run, so you walked home. This was nothing unusual to early settlers of our town.

From Anna W. Hunter, 6356 Stewart Avenue

My father, with his family, came to Englewood in the early '70s when I was a grammar school girl. The town, until shortly before our arrival, had been known as "The Junction." 63rd Street was a mass of yellow sand with ditches along the sides, that while they afforded good sliding and skating facilities, following a thaw they were not picturesque to gaze upon.

Father, John Hunter, who passed to the Great Beyond in 1886, and "Uncle Joe," a prosperous Will County farmer, the children's friend, delivered country produce to the early citizens, and as children my youthful friends and I found one of our favorite pastimes in riding with either of these gentlemen on their wagons. I pleasantly recall several hayrack parties, when we drove all the

way to Lake Michigan on 63rd Street with houses few and far between. There was nothing along the shore of Lake Michigan, our destination, except a sandy bank and an occasional bunch of bushes and dwarfed oaks, with the exception of the ruins of a stone structure, which seemed to have been intended for a fine mansion overlooking our wonderful lake. Of course our youthful fancies pictured this as formerly a castle, but it served as a play-house. No one could tell when or why or by whom this structure had been started, or why it had not been completed, but this was considered an ideal picnic spot in those primitive days.

A word about the early buildings. The chief grocery store was George Chase's grocery, located at the northwest corner of Wentworth Avenue and 63rd Street where the United Cigar Store is now flourishing. The post-office was located in the brown house which still stands, I believe, on the west side of State Street near 63rd Street, and Miss Clark was then postmistress. The only church building on my arrival in Englewood was the Presbyterian Church which stood where the Englewood State Bank is now located. It was a great wooden structure in the basement of which were held the Sunday School and prayer meetings, socials and occasional dramatic productions, supervised by a fleshy, popular, genial gentleman long since deceased, named Frank Blish. These entertainments were made successful by the assistance of amateur actors, as Orno J. Tyler, Jay Barney, Hattie Muirhead, Charles Smith, Sadie Hunter, Frank and Clara Brown, Clarence Dunn, Thomas Hunter, Vene Wilder, members of the Thorne family and the youthful Forbes girls and many others whom time and space forbids mentioning in this sketch. One particularly popular drama which had to bear many repetitions was "Ten Nights in a Bar Room." I sincerely believe that the temperance lessons that this particular drama emphasized played not a small part in keeping Englewood a choice prohibition district in the days to come.

The preaching services, weddings, lectures and lyceum entertainments were held in the auditorium of the Presbyterian Church, which was usually packed to its capacity,

The Englewood Presbyterian Church was really the home of all the Protestant churches of Englewood, the Baptist being the first to branch out into its own organization. The Methodist was the second church to be formed and today stands proudly on 64th Street and Stewart Avenue with a splendid church record.

There was splendid fellowship among the early churches of Englewood and none of the structures could hold the crowds gathered in the early union revival meetings, where many of the staunch solid Christian citizens who have lived and died, first took a stand as boys and girls for the beginning of a higher spiritual life. There was never at this time religious friction in the community and the feeling between Catholics and Protestants was always fine in community service. Englewood owes much to the pure Christian lives of the Byrne family, the Barrys, the McGurns, the McGinties and many other splendid Catholic individuals. Mr. John Byrne was a great temperance advocate and the best Sunday School superintendent, I have been told, that St. Anne's Church at 55th Street and Wentworth Avenue ever had. I recall, when I was a little girl, his visit to the old Presbyterian Sunday School at 63rd Street, and at the close of the service his grasping the hand of our superintendent warmly and complimenting him on the work done in this Sunday School and saying he had come to visit and get better methods for his own Sunday School, and that he would be able to take back helpful things for his school from the visit.

Rev. Walter E. Forsyth was the second pastor of the Englewood Presbyterian Church and was its pastor when I first came to Englewood. Mr. P. B. Warner was its first Sunday School superintendent and he did some pioneer Sunday School organizing in South Englewood and in other nearby localities. This brief history would be incomplete without mention of dear old Uncle Enoch and Auntie Wood of Harvard Avenue, whose house was always open to anyone who needed their friendship. This house has only recently been torn down to make way for an apartment building just next to the large Barkey apartments which have been erected at Harvard

Avenue and 65th Street; the Kents, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Warner, Mr. Warner having been clerk of the church for many years and a trustee, having passed home at nearly one hundred years of age; the Mack family, who lived in the old brick house at 65th Street and Grove Avenue, which seemed in those days to be almost a mansion; H. B. Lewis, the Redfields, the Condits, Barrs, Johnsons, Hunters, the Gross family, Mr. David Thompson's family, the Drysdels, Howes, Hulls, Verbrycks, Wisdoms, G. J. Thompson and wife, Mr. Fitch and family, Mr. Fitch's life having been cut off one morning while crossing the Rock Island tracks, the Hubbards and many others not mentioned here.

Englewood's amusements in her primitive days cannot be passed by. Those who were fond of "tripping the light fantastic" in the "Polka," "Waltz," "Schottische" or "Virginia Reel" found great pleasure in the old Champlin School Hall, or in similar gatherings at the Normal School auditorium, where graduation exercises, musicals and various other entertainments were held. How well do we remember the wonderful Fourth of July celebrations in the woods and grassy vales, where Harvard and Yale avenues cut through afterwards and are now lined by spacious and beautiful homes and apartment buildings and where flights of oratory were indulged in on these patriotic occasions.

Can we forget the ball games where we stood in the hot sun, for hours it seemed, or sat on the grass beneath our huge sun shades, while we eagerly watched the games to shout for the winning side? Then we must not forget the classic (?) amusements when an ambitious youth clad in denim overhalls chased a frightened greased pig, for the possession of the coveted porker, as the liberated animal sped hither and thither to escape its pursuers, causing consternation and dismay as it happened to brush past a group of spectators, sometimes spoiling the appearance of a pretty picnic dress or a light colored silk dress which the owner was foolish enough to wear on such an occasion. History does not state whether it was captured, but I believe Clark T. Northrup claims to have succeeded in capturing that particular porker. Then the Sunday

School picnics to Beverly Woods and away out in the country as far as Cedar Lake, Indiana, the "Leap Year" sleighing parties once with the weather at zero or below where the girls ran behind the sleigh to get warm, leaving the gentlemen beneath their wrappings in the "bob" sleigh, the skating parties over east toward what is now Park Manor on the flats where the boys were kind enough to take along hand sleighs and draw their ladies for long stretches of glassy surface on their skates, should the ladies became tired on their own skates. Oh, these were merry sports!

On our sleigh rides we would sometimes wind up at the hospitable farm house of the Chittick farm at 59th Street and Ashland Avenue, where a delightful evening would be spent in merrymaking.

Distances did not count in those days and we can still see the numerous children of the Chittick family wending their way across the vast prairies, unbroken by streets or fences, some on horses and some on "Shank's Mare," as they came to Englewood for its educational advantages, all able now to take their places in their various life vocations.

This sketch is only a reminiscence of some of the past memories of Englewood which will always make me feel that, travel where I may, see what I may, in God's world, this part of Chicago will always be the dearest spot on earth to me.

From Jos. C. Grounds, 6106 Stewart Avenue

Here are a few "do you remembers" that might prove of interest, especially to the old timers.

Do you remember when Western Avenue was referred to as "out on the prairie" and we boys used to journey thither in the spring to gather "shooting stars," violets, buttercups and other prairie flowers and our fathers and big brothers made the same journey in the fall and winter to hunt the festive rabbit?

When if we wanted our mail we used to have to go to the postoffice in the old Tillotson block and be our own postman? When Fowler's spike mill and the Sargent Co. (now the American Steel Foundries Co.) occupied the block between 58th and 59th streets on Wallace and the

scattered neighbors kicked on the smoke?

When Rex Beach, the now famous author and playwright, lived on Tremont Street near Wright (Normal Boulevard) and attended the Sherwood School?

When the Champlin School was a little dump of four small rooms?

When Englewood was the butt of all jokes in the down town "variety" shows?

When the fire department used the old fashioned two wheeled hose cart, drawn by one horse and how in wet weather the engine would usually get "stuck" in the mud of the unpaved streets while the fire blazed merrily on?

From Mrs. E. M. Jarrett, 235 W. 61st Place

On the 10th day of July, 1861, I came to this town from Pittsburgh, and what is now Englewood was then called Rock Island Junction. Houses were few but we succeeded in procuring a four room cottage on Wentworth Avenue between 59th and 60th streets. From there we moved to the corner of School and 63rd streets. My brother purchased three acres at this corner and we lived in the old house which was built by Mr. Westerfield, who left for the south. The house now stands in the alley back of Madigan's store where it was moved to give room to the store. Where the high school is now we had our school house, and Mr. Jarrett was teaching at that time and was the first teacher in this burg. I was one of his pupils and there finished my education, and in after years I married the schoolmaster.

The Gerber family lived on School Street, which is now Englewood Avenue, and on the corner of 63rd and Halsted streets lived the Crocker family, and on 59th and Halsted streets the Dunagan family. At the corner of 63rd Street and Wentworth Avenue was the old dummy house and below that were many shanties for the railroad hands, and believe me, there were lively times. My brother, who is the most important one to me in my recollections, founded the postoffice. At the corner of 63rd Street and Stewart Avenue was the home of the Timmerman family. The present location of the Reo Hotel. The first church was built at the corner of Yale Avenue and 63rd Street, and we often held services in

the old school house. Then on Ross Avenue was the old Barman home. Our first and greatest excitement was when the Normal School was built. The first general store was run by the Barney family. The first dry goods store was established by Mr. Hanford, then later by the Thompson family. When my brother left the road the postoffice was then removed to the Tillotson Block and the Hollenden Hotel was the first hotel. The most exciting thing was, that our ditches, which were deep, were filled with snakes and the toads and frogs gave us our music at night. It was a bleak country to one coming from the grand old mountains. Well, we have seen many pleasures and many sorrows but by mixing the bitter with the sweet, the place has not been so bad.

From J. W. Barney, 229 W. 63rd Street

I came to Englewood in the fall of 1871 and a few months later, February 22, 1872, Barney Brothers started a grocery store on Wentworth Avenue near 61st Place. There was no lake water, no sewer, no gas, no street cars and no telephones. The postoffice was in Mrs. Clark's house on State near 63rd streets. There were two school buildings, the Cook County Normal at 68th Street and Stewart Avenue and the old two story brick school building on Princeton Avenue and 62nd Street.

There were two churches: the Catholic Church at the southeast corner of Wentworth Avenue and 55th Street and the Presbyterian Church at the southeast corner of Yale Avenue and 63rd Street.

There were two depots: the C. R. I. & P. and L. S. & M. S. railroads at 62nd and Clark streets; also the C. P. & Ft. W. Ry. depot at 63rd and Clark streets.

George Sherwood kept a hotel or rooming house on 63rd Street east of Wentworth Avenue. If one missed either the Rock Island or Lake Shore dummies, it was necessary to walk to 39th and State streets and take a horsecar in order to get down to the city.

From David R. Tipton

I came to Chicago in 1864. There was no Englewood. Chicago Junction was a transfer point and the depot was at 62nd Street. The agent, Mr. Clark, lived in the depot.

There were three railroads: The Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne.

There was a roadhouse at 61st and State streets and south of the Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Railroad was another run by a Mr. Burkey and Mr. King, respectively. There were a number of shanties east of State Street which were occupied by track and transfer men. The town was called Englewood on December 17, 1868.

In the Wake of the News in Englewood
By Stephen W. Wheeler

"This Wake is conducted"—not by Harvey T. Woodruff of the Chicago Tribune, but by Stephen W. Wheeler, who came to Englewood in August, 1871, and lived there continuously for thirty-one years.

Having a few recollections of its early days, will ask any of the "old timers" if they "remember way back" to the time that lots in Englewood were first advertised for sale in the Chicago papers in the summer of 1871 by Lewis & Brooks, real estate agents?

"Do you remember" when there were only three railroads passing through Englewood? The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, as they were called at that time, having a small joint depot at 62nd Street, and the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne with a smaller depot at 63rd Street, both on the ground level?

"Do you remember" the first time that you went to the Fort Wayne depot in Chicago and asked for a ticket to Englewood and the bright young man at the ticket window informed you that "there was no such place on the Fort Wayne road," and you replied meekly that there certainly was and the depot was at 63rd Street, then the bright young man looked up with some degree of intelligence and said, "Oh, we call that the Rock Island Junction," and sold you a ticket that read "From Chicago to Rock Island Junction?"

That was the experience of the writer the first time he went there for a ticket to Englewood.

Do you remember when the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne road ran a suburban train consisting of one coach and

engine combined, making its three or four trips a day to and from Chicago, and the train was called "The Fort Wayne Dummy?"

Do you remember way back when one could stand at the Rock Island depot at 62nd Street and looking to the west could see a big prairie, dotted here and there with a few buildings and looming above all was the little brick school-house at 61st Street now called the "Champlin School"?

Do you remember when the Presbyterian Church at 63rd Street and Yale Avenue was the only church in Englewood? Or when George Chase kept a grocery and meat market at the northwest corner of 63rd Street and Wentworth Avenue, and north of that between 61st and 62nd streets there was another grocery and meat market kept by a Mr. Drake and north of that was Mr. Tibbet's little dry goods store and next to that in a small room was the Englewood postoffice?

Do you remember when there was a small country tavern on the west side of State Street at or near 61st Street kept by a Mr. Burkey, who with John Milan kept for many years a very popular restaurant on Clark Street in Chicago under the firm name of Burkey and Milan, and at State and 60th streets was Pat Fagan's store filled with a miscellaneous stock of goods bought at different auction sales? Pat was great at attending such sales and would buy anything from a brass door plate to a marble tombstone, or from a baby's cradle to a Steinway piano. Anything that he could get cheap, he was sure to buy.

Pat was a genial old soul and I knew him many years ago, when I was quite a small boy. He was a hatter by trade and had a small shop in his back yard in Chicago next to where I lived, where he made men's high top silk hats.

Do you remember when there were only about a dozen or fifteen families living east of the Rock Island railroad? They were A. G. Warner, 63rd and State streets, H. B. Lewis at Wabash Avenue and 63rd Street, a Mr. Sutherland at Indiana Avenue and 63rd Street, Mr. Stebbins at Indiana Avenue and 60th Street, north of that Mrs. Bliss, a widow, S. W. Wheeler at the southwest corner of 61st

Street and Michigan Avenue, next south was a Mr. Parker and next was Mrs. Armstrong, the widow of the late George B. Armstrong, the original founder of the railway mail service. Mr. Charles Brownell at the northeast corner and Mrs. Chamberlain, a widow with her son, Charles, at the northwest corner of Wabash Avenue and 62nd Street. Henry Kent and a Mr. Brooks and Mr. Briggs on Wabash Avenue between 62nd and 63rd streets, a Mr. Hulburt on Wabash Avenue near 60th Street and a Mr. Bartlett, an architect, on State Street near 60th Street.

These reminders are confined to the year of 1871, for after the big fire in Chicago on October 9 of that year, there was such a rush for homes in Englewood and the population increased so rapidly that it was impossible to keep up with it.

During his thirty-one years of residence in Englewood, the writer of this saw it rise from a mere hamlet to the proportions of a large city. When he left there in 1902 there were more than 50,000 people living within that same territory that cast less than two hundred votes only thirty years before.

Reminiscences of Englewood

By A. W. McCornack, 302 W. Marquette Road

On a hot August day in 1876 I first landed in Englewood with my family and all my belongings, which were on a U. S. express double wagon, I being agent at that time at La Salle station of that company.

The only previous acquaintance I had was with the Hunter family and my uncle, James McEldowney, who had a store and market at 61st and Wright streets (now Normal Boulevard) and with Wm. Eakins, his son-in-law, at that time employed in his store.

At that time the horse cars came south only to 39th Street and our transportation consisted of the Lake Shore, Rock Island and the Fort Wayne railroads. Mr. Clark was the station agent at the Rock Island and Lake Shore depot but when I came he was dead and Mitchell was the agent, with a Mr. McCogg, ticket agent.

Clark's wife, daughter and two sons still lived in a house on the railroad grounds fronting east on State Street.

Charles E. Husted was agent at the Fort Wayne depot at 63rd Street and Wentworth Avenue, while the Rock Island depot was at 62nd Street and the track.

A. B. Cory was conductor at the time on the "Fort Wayne dummy" and nights they housed the engine in an old shed.

Cory was many years afterward conductor on the Chicago and Alton railroad and only died about a year ago (1921).

The Fort Wayne also had a stop at 61st Street and quite a number used that stop: Hubbard, C. W. K. Cutter, Bunker, Abbott Deacon, and Bushee being among those I remember.

The Rock Island also stopped at 59th Street: Ed Kirk, Danforth, Elias Whited, Mr. Craig and Mr. Weir were patrons of the 59th Street stop, the latter two having done plumbing work in Englewood and afterward established the plumbing supply house of Weir & Craig down about 22nd Street.

The Rock Island also had a stop at 65th Street and one at Normal Station on 68th Street, for the Normal School just west of the station; D. S. Wentworth being principal, and I think Mrs. Wentworth also taught.

West of the school was Beck's Park and some of the old residents are still there. I have heard A. G. Warner tell of the arrangement with Beck for the Normal School grounds, I think in 1869, and some years later Beck returned here and found a strip of fourteen feet on west line had not been transferred and put up a narrow building when an individual by the name of Teed started some kind of a society or sect, but later that was fixed and they were torn down.

For the first year or so I lived in a cottage belonging to Pat Lyons which now stands on Grand Army lot on Princeton Avenue (then School Street) and the Forbes family were on the corner of School and 63rd streets, but in 1878 I purchased the one and a half story house now known as 6309 Stewart Avenue and in the fall of 1878 burned out. I came home on the train for dinner and as I crossed at Wentworth Avenue and 63rd Street, saw Charles Lanyon, who had a harness shop on Went-

worth Avenue, who said "Your house is on fire," but Charles would tell a fish story if that would scare you and I doubted it, but running west on 65th Street I saw the hose through Mr. Veeder's yard and found the roof of my little house all gone. Around in front I met Rev. Frank Bristol, of the Methodist Church, who said, "I did what a preacher should, I saved your Bible"; but he had worked hard while they could get in the lower part. Bristol afterward went to Washington, D. C., and was at the church where President McKinley attended.

Mrs. Abel, with her son and daughter, lived on the corner of 63rd Street and Stewart Avenue and the old lady kept some hens and one evening I found one of them had come in an open window and made a nest in my woodshed and I told the old lady owner and she seemed put out, but I said, "You tell your hen that is not polite, tell it to her in German and take your eggs away.

Old Mr. Newman owned the corner and residence opposite me on Stewart Avenue and when I burned out I went to C. S. Redfield's office on Wentworth Avenue to see if I could rent a part of the Newman house for a month as it was empty and I think I saw Frank Robinson, who was employed there, and he advised me to see Newman as he thought he was a hard man to deal with. I did see him at the Barnes House on West Randolph and Clinton Streets, rented it for a month, and no trouble at all.

P. W. George had taken the contract of rebuilding and promised me the house in one month and carried out his agreement to the letter. I think he and John Young afterward did some building together. Of the early builders I know C. D. Perry did some, also John B. Lanyon, Wisdom Bros. and Worth Bredd did considerable.

When I moved on Stewart Avenue in 1878 Russell was building a residence on Stewart Avenue and 64th Street but there was not a single house from 64th to North Normal on the east side of Stewart and but a few on the west side of the street. The Hunter family lived on 66th Street west of Stewart Avenue.

Old Mr. Rolfe had a shop on the north side of 65th Street and we used to say he made sewing machines

although I never saw any, but I think the Episcopal people afterward bought the shop and used it for a Sunday School room.

On the northwest corner of Stewart Avenue and 63rd Street lived Mrs. Timmerman where the Marlowe Theatre and Hotel Reo now stands.

Charles Pierce lived just around the corner from me and A. H. Veeder lived on 63rd Street and Harvard Avenue and nothing on the south side of 63rd Street until you reached Wentworth Avenue except a cottage which I think belonged to Mr. Drake.

On the north side of 63rd Street was a house first occupied by Hendershott, who was called the "Drummer Boy of the Rappahanock," but afterward was occupied by Mrs. Young, her son John, and his sister, who afterward became the wife of Joseph Uhrig. Old Mr. Daum lived east and Mrs. Lang had a shoe repair shop with the little hunch-back doing the job.

George Chase kept a grocery at 63rd Street and Wentworth Avenue and old Mr. Maynard had a meat market. Mr. Hanford had a dry goods store and on the corner of 62nd Street Pierpont kept a drug store.

When I first came Sy Tillotson owned the Tillotson Block, 61st Street near Wentworth Avenue, and in this hall very many of our meetings were held.

I remember of Bob Burdette's lecture, "The Rise and Fall of the Mustache," school commencements, spiritualistic meetings, etc.

In the stores were Dr. DeWolfe with a drug store, the postoffice, and we never considered an entertainment complete until Postmaster Smith had sung "Old Shady ama Comin'."

Old Mr. Barney also had a grocery store on Wentworth Avenue and his son, Fletcher, was in it, but I think J. W. at that time was only a clerk.

Dahlgren had a grocery store at 68th Street and Yale Avenue and McClintock had a fair and gun store and did considerable building, also, at 68th Street and Yale Avenue. Mr. McClintock had been in my regiment in the army but afterward went to California and, I think, died there.

We had three doctors when I came—Dr. Lovewell, Dr. Champlin, and Dr. Chavett. The Champlin School was named after the second named. We also had our political squabbles.

I remember going to a meeting as a delegate with Peter McGurn. I was a Republican and Peter was a Democrat but I think we formed a coalition to down Buck McCarthy.

"The Eye" was published a long time, and I remember later, "The Little Rambler."

In August, 1876, there were only three churches in Englewood: The Presbyterian, corner of Yale Avenue and 63rd Street, where the State Bank now is, and Walter Forsyth was the preacher. Some of the prominent members were A. B. Condit, A. H. Veeder, George Muirhead, A. G. Wagner, Andrew Drysdale, Mrs. D. W. Thompson, the Hunter family, and many others.

The Baptist Church on Englewood Avenue on what is now school grounds, and I think the preacher's name was Roberts. Prominent members were: Messrs. Nichols, Thearle, Maynard, Dennison, Fisher, and others.

The Methodist Church, 64th Street and Stewart Avenue, Frank Bristol, minister. Prominent members were: Messrs. Staver, Petton, Morrison, A. J. Bird and others.

A Bit of Englewood History

By B. B. Redfield

This place was known as "The Junction" from the time the Rock Island and Lake Shore railroads came through until 1869. At this time Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Lewis lived on Wabash Avenue near 63rd Street. Mrs. Lewis had recently visited Englewood, New Jersey, and thought it would be nice to name this place after that city and according to her suggestion it was called Englewood. At that time it was sparsely settled and there was a great deal of vacant propery.

In 1872, E. N. and W. E. Tillotson built several frame houses on both sides of La Salle Street from 58th to 59th and 60th to 61st streets, also on Wentworth Avenue between 60th and 61st streets and erected a three story brick veneered building of flats, stores and a club house for the Senior Gentlemen's Club and a hall for entertain-

ments; the postoffice was in this building for several years; it was finally known as the Hollenden Hotel, until it was destroyed by fire a few years since.

We had no carriers of mail in those days. There were board walks on most of the streets between Halsted and State streets and 55th and 71st streets. Most of the people knew each other and they visited in the postoffice or wherever they happened to meet; today some of us scarcely know our next door neighbor.

The business section and most all of the stores were located from 61st Place to 63rd Street, on the west side of Wentworth Avenue and on 63rd Street to the railroad tracks. There were a few stores on State Street north of 63rd Street, also a few on Halsted Street from 61st to 63rd streets. The only paved streets were Wentworth Avenue through Englewood as far south as 71st Street, Stewart Avenue to Normal Park and Halsted Street throughout Englewood and southwest on Vincennes Road. There were no buildings on 63rd Street from State Street to Stony Island Avenue. Dr. Trine had a fine home on the south side of 63rd Street near University Avenue which he kept painted white and always in fine repair. There were few other houses on the street near his home. There was hazel brush growing in the street, which he had to drive around, from University Avenue to Stony Island Avenue until 1892.

There were no store buildings on West 63rd Street from Wentworth Avenue to Chicago Lawn and there were only a few out there. There were no houses on 61st Street or 61st Place, except one on the corner of 61st Place on Wentworth Avenue, between Wentworth and Princeton avenues.

There was only one house on Englewood Avenue between Stewart Avenue and Normal Boulevard. There were none on the south side of 62nd Street between the same streets. The rest of this section was sparsely settled from 59th to 63rd streets. There was a block of houses on the north side of 61st Street between Stewart Avenue and Normal Boulevard, and several on 60th Place between same streets and six acres vacant between 60th Street and 60th Place and Wentworth Avenue and

Princeton Avenue. The property was all vacant between 65th and 67th streets except one house on Yale Avenue between 65th and 66th streets. All was vacant on Harvard south of 65th and the east side of Stewart Avenue between 64th Street and Normal Parkway, on 64th and 69th streets to Ashland Avenue except two shacks on the hill. This property was used for garden purposes and farmers cut hay from part of it.

Most of the property at Normal Park was vacant. There wasn't any market for vacant property for a few years after 1873 and few sales were made in 1876, but from that time until 1893 Englewood continued to grow very fast. Prices were firm and with an upward tendency and it has held its own although vacant property on 61st Street, as described above, was selling in the early '80s at from $25.00 to $28.00 per foot. 62nd Street and Englewood Avenue, also described above, sold from $25.00 to $27.00 per foot. Other vacant property between 59th and 63rd streets and Wallace and Wentworth avenues sold from $20.00 to $30.00 per foot. An auction sale of vacant property between Wallace Street and Stewart Avenue, 67th and 69th streets and Normal Parkway property sold at from $9.00 to $15.00 per foot. A lot on 63rd Street near Wentworth Avenue sold for $25.00 per foot; other vacant lots on 63rd Street between Princeton Avenue and Normal Boulevard sold for $37.50 to $55.00. Many lots between 63rd and 67th streets, Wallace and Halsted streets sold for from $9.00 to $12.00 per foot.

Fifty by about one hundred and forty feet on the northwest corner of Halsted and 63rd streets was for sale for $4,000.00, but customers didn't want it; then it raised to $5,000.00; no one took it at this price. I believe the present owner purchased same for $100,000.00.

The property on the northeast corner of Halsted and 63rd streets, where Becker, Ryan & Co.'s store now is, was on the market for some time for from $75.00 to $85.00 per foot. (Anyone who might look up the value of this property today, would be surprised to know what they would have made had they purchased these corners at that time.)

My brother, C. S. Redfield, subdivided 80 acres at the

northeast corner of Halsted and 79th streets (known then as West Auburn Park) and erected many fine residences. He sold this property out in a short time and Mr. Redfield is now a pioneer real estate agent and builder in the same line of business in California.

Dr. L. W. Beck made a park out of the property between Stewart Avenue and Halsted Street, 67th and 69th streets and Normal Parkway. He drilled an artesian well on Wallace Street between 67th and 68th streets and the water came up with such force that it was drained at first to a ditch along Halsted Street to the Chicago River; later they dug a ditch on the east line of Normal Boulevard. This water was liked by the people and on pleasant days and especially on Sundays many people went there with jugs to carry away the water, which was free. A 63rd Street druggist finally bought the land on which this well was located.

There was a meeting called at this time at the hall of the Normal School Building to protest against having to pay for this artesian well water; they talked of drilling a free artesian well again.

There was a fine spring of water on the north side of 63rd Street and about two hundred feet west of Princeton Avenue on the Forbes property.

The lake water was laid in the principal streets of Englewood from 55th to 71st streets and from Indiana Avenue to Halsted Street, and there were many drilled wells throughout the place.

The builders of Central Englewood in the early days: E. N. and N. E. Tillotson, N. O. Budd, S. D. Perry, E. Bushee, C. C. Haskins, C. S. Redfield, Young and George, Congressmen, E. W. Sproul, Ishi Smith, F. A. Anderson & Brother, E. A. Westberg & Brother, Mr. Peterson, Mr. Rowley, Everett Rich, E. L. Lord, Ira W. Allen, and others.

Letters from Old Timers

From J. B. McGinty

One morning in early September, 1869, I set foot for the first time on the soil, or sidewalk, of Englewood, on the corner of 62nd and School streets—School Street then, is now Princeton Avenue—having alighted from a

"Fort Wayne Dummy" at the termination of a journey from Lemont through Chicago to the Cook County Normal School.

The school building was a four room brick structure standing on the present site of the old Carter High School.

The principal of the infant Normal School, which had been established in Blue Island in September, 1867, finally located in Englewood in September, 1869, was D. S. Wentworth of revered memory. There were three other teachers, one of whom was Miss Frost, who, within a year or so, became the wife of Mr. Wentworth.

There were very few houses in Englewood at this time. There was a dwelling on the southwest corner of 63rd Street and Stewart Avenue and one on the northwest corner. As far as my memory serves, there was no other habitation nor building of any sort on 63rd Street between Stewart Avenue and Halsted Street nor a house of any kind on Stewart Avenue from 61st Street to the present site of the Chicago Normal School.

63rd Street was a mud road with ditches filled with water on either side, but Stewart Avenue could not even boast of that distinction; it was open all right, but its side ditches were insignificant affairs. Normal Avenue was still unknown but Eggleston Avenue was Dickey Street.

One of the most pretentious of the newer dwellings of the budding Englewood, which but a year or two previous had been known as "The Junction," was that of Mr. H. L. Lewis, north of 63rd Street and east of State Street. One of the oldest was that of Mrs. Clark on State Street north of 63rd Street. The postoffice was located in Mrs. Clark's dwelling, and it was there I boarded during my two months' or more sojourn in Englewood. The house is standing to this day, I believe.

In those early days the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Forsythe, pastor, was located on 63rd Street between what are now Harvard and Yale avenues, no trace of either of these streets being then visible. The region throughout which these streets now extend was a series of grassy blades and young oak-crowned ridges.

A Catholic parish was established early in 1870 and its pastor and people had purchased a frame building somewhere from a Jewish congregation, moved it into Wentworth Avenue a little south of 55th Street and occupied it for several years afterward as a place of worship.

Englewood's first grouped buildings were along Wentworth Avenue from 61st to 64th streets. The Tillotson Block on 61st Street was the first pretentious business building.

From the time of the establishment of the Cook County Normal School on the twenty-acre tract donated by Mr. Beck, the growth of Englewood was continuous and rapid. Along with it grew up the stock yards district and that known for years as the Rock Island shops.

All the remainder of the Town of Lake was a vast uninhabited area, in those early days, with here and there a farm, such as Fagin's on State Street, Garrabrant's on Wallace Street near 59th Street and Crocker's on Halsted Street. In the fall of 1870, the new Cook County School building was completed and occupied. George Muirhead, a vigorous young man of 33 or 34 years, was its engineer. In that same year there came to Englewood numerous persons who, like George Muirhead, became men of influence in its affairs. Among these were Dr. A. H. Champlin and Professor John Byrne.

The Author Reminiscences

In the early days young men of Englewood played baseball on the prairie between 61st and 62nd streets, Wentworth Avenue and the Rock Island Railroad. They and the citizens had great times. Also they flooded the prairie in the winter with lake water between 62nd Street and the Fort Wayne Railroad east of Wentworth Avenue and a great many enjoyed themselves skating on the ice.

For transportation we depended entirely on steam railroads. Coming home from the city the last train on the Rock Island was at 12:30 A. M. If you did not catch this train you would have to stay all night in the city or take the horse cars on State Street to Root Street and walk the rest of the way home.

The fire department depended upon volunteers and

two steam engines, obtaining their force from the pumps. Barney Brothers' grocery store near the property supplied wooden pails. The "fire department" stationed themselves on the rear stairs from basement to attic, pails of water were handed one to another and in this way the fire was extinguished and the property was saved. The frame house on Ross Avenue north of 66th Street caught fire and could not get water above the first story. The second story burned, but saved the first floor and basement. The building at 60th and State streets at rear end was saved by the hand work of this volunteer force and the front part of the building was saved.

In another place we spoke of a large barn erected by Patrick Fagan in the rear of his property on State Street and also of a large water tank he had had brought out from Camp Douglas when it was abandoned. One of the accepted and usual pleasures of the town boy was to slide down the steep roof of one side of the barn and land harmlessly into a great pile of hay. After making this descent a number of times, it was suggested always to some newcomer, to make the slide on the opposite side of the barn. The new boy, expecting to land in a hay stack the same as on the other side, would make the rapid descent with a triumphant yell and greatly to his surprise would land in the well filled water tank.

The rivalry between the Englewood and the stock yards crowds, especially at election time, was a source of great interest and some very warm battles of fisticuffs and even with stones and clubs, were the result. One doughty little champion from Englewood, who was employed at the yards, was generally in every mix-up that occurred. One night returning from a political meeting on Halsted Street, with sufficient spiritual encouragement imbibed from McCarthy's barrel, he, with a congenial companion, was passing Fogarty's new saloon and heard loud boastings and congratulations of how the Englewood crowd was "done up." This was more than the little champion could stand, so he remarked to his comrade, "Jist ye sthand out here an' Oi'll go in an' throw the whole gang iv thim out. Awl yez need to do is to count thim as they kim thro' the windy." Bravely he walked

into the camp of the enemy, threw his coat and hat on the floor and spat on his hands—and the next thing his comrade, whom he had left on the outside, knew a disordered mass came sailing through the window and landed on the sidewalk in front of him. Bravely eyeing the bundle the friend shouted, "One." Just then the disordered bundle became animated and the would-be champion sat up and mournfully remarked, "Shut up, ye dommed fool, it's me."

While this is scarcely the place for a funny story, a bit of reminiscence comes in so aptly in speaking of the Presbyterian Church that we will take the space to tell it. A group of hardworking women were preparing to give a chicken supper at the church for the benefit of the building fund, as it was necessary to enlarge the old church and it was constantly under repairs. Being rather tired late in the afternoon, one of the ladies remarked discouragingly, "Well, after all of our hard work and all the money we make and spend in patching this old building, we still have an old building." Another one, the leader of the group, jokingly remarked, "Well, that could be easily remedied; the old building is insured and all that we need do would be to throw a lighted match on the floor when we left for supper and close the door." The ladies then went home to their own suppers and to prepare for the evening entertainment, but scarcely had they gotten home before the whole village was apprised of a fire in the Presbyterian Church and the old building was soon reduced to charred embers. The coincidence of the fire at this particular time and the remark of the prominent lady member of the committee made it most embarrassing, for some of those ladies and their husbands took special delight in twitting them upon the means they took to secure a new church.

Englewood, like all small towns, had its own little groups or factions and sometimes rivalry and competition between them grew to fierce antagonism. We recall a postmaster whose wife served in the office and who were very close friends of the owners of one of the weekly papers. The publisher of a rival paper found it impossible to get regular delivery of his paper. One day he

called up the office for a paper which he had previously mailed to a fictitious name, and after the lady clerk had finished the chapter she was reading and was otherwise at her perfect leisure, he was curtly informed that there was no mail for such a person. But when informed the expected mail was a copy of a certain newspaper, the lady promptly informed him, "No one cares for that paper anyhow. Why don't you take the ——?" Then the enquirer identified himself and was not surprised to find that his paper was only distributed when there was nothing else to do and entirely at the convenience of the unfriendly government employees. It did not take long for the newspaper man to get in touch with the postoffice authorities and there was a wonderful improvement in the delivery of his paper thereafter. Later on, when the discriminated against paper became of some importance, both the former postmaster and his wife were very good friends of the publisher, but he took special delight in reminding them of their discriminations used before.

We once had a doctor practicing on Wentworth Avenue who was exceedingly thin and cadaverous looking. His bones showed through his skin so much as to be remarkable, while his eyes were deep sunken in his face and made him rather startling when first met. One of the boys used to deliver the daily papers to him regularly and one Saturday called in to collect for the week's paper and was astonished to see a closet door swing open and gazing inside, he saw a perfectly articulated skeleton dangling from a frame. The boy gave a whoop and fled from the office. As he was delivering the Monday papers, the doctor appeared at the office door with the pay for the past week's papers in his hand and offered to pay the boy, who gave him one glance, jumped over the front fence, leaving his papers behind, and shouted, "You can't fool me, you darned old skeleton, if you have got your clothes on." This boy is now a prosperous business man and sometimes tells the story with great glee.

In the old days the stock yards crowd predominated and had most of the political power, although party lines were not always very strictly drawn. The appointive officers were always a source of great rivalry and Engle-

wood had a standing complaint that citizens did not receive a fair share of them. The story was started that a certain foxy old gentleman, living in the Yards district, had secured the promise of the appointment for a policeman and then sent to Ireland for a cousin to come over and fill the position. When accused of this the Hibernian answered, "Shure, that do be a dommed loie. Me cousin wor here two weeks before Oi appointed him."

Recollections of an Old Englewood Boy
By Edward Josenhans

My people came to Englewood as early as 1855. In that year, my father, then a single young man, was employed in grading some of the roads entering Chicago from the south, among them State Street, Halsted Street and Vincennes Road. Working with him at that time were Mr. Matthias Schmidt, who afterwards for many years lived at South Englewood, or Gresham, as it is now called, and Mr. Luther Crocker, who lived with his father, Samuel S. Crocker, in the homestead which had just been established at the northwest corner of Halsted and 63rd streets, now owned by Mr. William Bromstedt. Mr. Crocker was at the time of his death, in 1907, the oldest continuous resident of Englewood, so far as I know.

At the time referred to above, and for some years afterwards, the settlement was known as Junction Grove, from the junction of the Rock Island and Fort Wayne Railroads. The name of Englewood, I think was proposed by an early settler in honor of his home town, Englewood, New Jersey.

My father remained in the neighborhood off and on until 1861, when he went to the war, serving three years, coming back in 1864 and making his home on the North Side. In the meantime my grand uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Gerber, established their home on a tract of land at the northwest corner of Halsted and 62nd streets, in 1857. Mr. Gerber was engaged in business in the city and was active in town affairs in the old Town of Lake, at one time being supervisor. He was also among those who were instrumental in having the Normal School located here. He died in 1873 but

Mrs. Gerber continued to reside in the old homestead until her death in 1913, a continuous residence of 56 years in the same house. The house, after standing 62 years, was removed in 1919 to make way for a business building.

My mother, who was raised by her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Gerber, attended school in the first building on the Champlin School site. Mr. Crocker also attended there. This was in the late '50s. The teacher at this time was E. M. Jarrett, who made his home with Mr. and Mrs. Gerber. Later on some of the teachers at the Normal School took lodgings at the Gerber residence.

My parents were married at the Gerber house in 1866 and went to live on North Wells Street. They were burned out in the great fire of 1871. Coming south, they located for a few months at 22nd Street and Archer Avenue and then in 1872, built the home on the prairie, fronting south toward what is now 61st Place, on ground running west to Halsted Street. Here four of us were born and here both of my parents died. One of my sisters has lived the entire period of fifty years in this house and one brother, born there in 1874, has never lived anywhere else. After a while a street was extended east and west known first as Barney Street, then Chestnut Street and now West 61st Place.

In 1882 or 1883 when I first went to school, we were sent to the Champlin School. Soon after an old store owned by Dr. Chavette, Englewood's pioneer physician, on Halsted Street, where the Empress Theatre is now located, was made ready for school purposes and we were sent there. Here Mrs. D. S. Wentworth was our teacher, and her son, Stanley, one of the pupils. Later we went to school in two frame residences in the neighborhood while the new Kershaw School was in course of construction. At the Kershaw School, and before it was completed, we had Mr. J. Henry Zeis for our principal. He remained until his death in about 1897. Later on we went to the high school.

I can just about remember when the Western Indiana, or "New Road," as it was called, went through. This was a great improvement, as before that time, the people

were obliged to walk to the Rock Island station at 62nd and La Salle streets, or the Fort Wayne station at the junction with the Rock Island, no small matter when it had to be done twice a day, through the great snow-drifts of those days. Of course this was before the days of cable or horse cars out here in the old Town of Lake.

I remember the first horse car on Halsted Street, beginning at 40th Street (the cars from down town did not cross the railroad tracks) and running to 63rd Street, then east on 63rd Street to the old Fort Wayne depot. A little later, I think, the track was laid north in Wentworth Avenue to 61st Street and crossed the Fort Wayne and Rock Island and Lake Shore tracks on that great improvement known as the "61st Street viaduct" and connected with the end of the State Street cable line for down town.

In those early days Wentworth Avenue, from 61st to 63rd streets, was the business center of Englewood and the postoffice was in the building just east of Wentworth Avenue on the north side of 61st Street. On the upper floor of this same building was Tillotson's Hall, where most of the entertainments and public meetings were held.

My memory goes back to the time when there were hardly a dozen houses west of Halsted Street and south of the boulevard at 55th Street. East of Halsted the territory had been built up to a certain extent at an earlier date, but it was not until along about 1887-88-89 that the country to the west began to be subdivided and built upon. Until then it was pretty much open country south of 55th Street to about 61st Street. It was all vacant to 59th Street, if I remember right. At about this time Gus Lundberg located his real estate office in the cabbage field at the northwest corner of Halsted and 59th streets, being the pioneer real estate man in this part of the town. This was the beginning of the settlement of that part along 59th Street, north and south of 59th Street, although the "cabbage patch" extending from Halsted to Morgan streets, and from 57th to 59th streets, remained unimproved for many years longer.

There were one or two houses along south of 59th Street, and one at about 60th Place, occupied by Mr.

Frebel, a gardener, who tilled the soil at the northwest corner of Halsted and 61st streets. On this last mentioned corner stood the little house occupied by Johnny Moore and his wife, Mary, who came from nobody knew where. Johnny did odd jobs and was known to everybody along Halsted Street. At the southwest corner stood the old saloon building, with its sheds running along south, where the farmers drove in to feed their horses and take dinner in the saloon. On this same plot of ground stood a smaller building, and then nothing until the frame building of Mr. Thilmont was reached, about opposite 61st Place and in which he kept a small grocery store. Then a large vacant space to the home of Mr. Lyons, who had moved his house from 63rd Street and Ashland Avenue; then the home of Mrs. Gerber, at the northwest corner of 62nd Street. At the southwest corner stood the old Bensemann building, occupied when I was a small boy, by Mr. William Bromstedt, for saloon purposes, and whose son Louis was one of my earliest playmates. The building, like others of its kind, had a long row of sheds extending south along Halsted Street for farmers to drive in and feed their horses. At certain times of the year it was quite a sight to see the long rows of hay wagons lined up at noon on these corners.

There were only three or four houses on the west side of Halsted Street, between the Bensemann building at 62nd Street and the Crocker homestead at 63rd Street. Among these were the old Chavett store building, where we went to school for a while. Along in this block, pretty well toward 63rd Street, was a clump of evergreen trees which gave the place a very gloomy appearance. At the time referred to, the entire country from 63rd to 65th streets, and Halsted to Morgan streets, was a cabbage field. South of 65th it was all open prairie until you came to a little frame store on the west side of the street, at about 82nd Street, where cigars and tobacco were sold to farmers and others driving by. Then on to the old settlement of South Englewood at 87th Street.

On the east side of Halsted Street at this time, I do not remember of a house between 55th and 59th streets. South of 59th was the home of Mr. Flege, a gardener.

Then nothing until 61st Street was reached. In 1888 my father built a small store between 61st Street and 61st Place. Close to the corner of 61st Place and south of that street stood the home of Mr. Smith and a little further on Mr. Boehm built a frame store in about 1886, and occupied it with his grocery business for many years. At the northeast corner of 62nd Street stood the blacksmith shop of Mr. Ehler and at the southeast corner, a grocery store belonging to Mr. Backofen. Where the National Theatre now stands was a row of frame cottages and where the Chicago City Bank is located was a frame building occupied by a saloon, then vacant to 63rd Street. South of 63rd Street was the old Stevenson house, the Bertemes house and the shoe shop and residence of Mr. Schilling, the latter being at about where the elevated road now crosses. South of this there was no house so far as I know except an old building at the corner of 65th Street, and then nothing all the way to South Englewood. There were a few scattering buildings east and west of Halsted on 63rd Street, but two or three blocks west of Halsted brought one into the open country, a good part of which was under water in the spring.

I remember the days of the greased pole and the greased pig at the Normal School grounds, but was too young to take part in such strenuous exercise. I recall the "swimming hole" at 82nd and Halsted Streets and another one at 64th Street and Ashland Avenue; and also remember seeing men fishing in the wide ditches at 63rd and Halsted streets, and taking out good sized pickerel and other fish on the very corner now known as the busiest outside of the loop. Our real "old settlers" can go back much further, as I was born in 1876.

In early days nearly every family had a good sized garden, cow, chickens, and sometimes pigs, and in this way made a good part of their living. We had no "modern improvements" when I was a child and it was considered a wonderful thing when the city water was finally extended into our lot line, and we carried the water fifty or seventy-five feet to the house. But it was a healthy life; we had the whole town to play in, and I wonder whether our

modern "cliff dwellers" living in great stone boxes called "flats" are any happier.

Some Early Reminiscences

Douglas M. Stevens, 545 West 60th Place

The writer came here from Michigan in the summer of 1867 over the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railway and got off the train at a station known on the time card of the railway as Chicago Junction. In the postoffice department, however, it was known as Junction Grove. Mr. D. R. Riddell was then station agent for the M. S. & N. I. Railroad at the Junction and occupied a part of station building as a residence, which was located about where the street now known as 62nd would cross the railroads.

One could easily count all the houses in sight from the depot platform; Mr. Nichol's residence was the most conspicuous, as it stood out on the prairie by itself then and was considered quite a mansion in those days. Open prairie stretched away in every direction, and one had an unobstructed view of trains moving on the Chicago & Great Eastern Railway miles to the westward. The choice residence portion of the town was in "The Grove" east of State Street.

The house where the writer was visiting he cannot locate now, but he remembers that it was owned by a Mr. Sherwood and that it was somewhere in the vicinity of what would be now 63rd Street and Wentworth Avenue. The building housed the engine (a car operated by a stationary engine) of the P. F. W. & C. R. dummy. This train was the only accommodation train running from Junction Grove to the city then. The train itself came to be called "The Dummy" and the writer believes that other suburban trains since that time have taken the name of "Dummy" from that one.

Of course your correspondent took many rides to the city on the "Dummy." He thinks the train made three trips to the city and back daily except Sunday. He does remember that it backed into the stock yards on each trip to and from the city for the accommodation of patrons, came out on the main line and continued its way in either direction it was going. The Hough House, afterward

called the Transit House, looms out of the fog of the past in the writer's mind, a gigantic building visible from afar.

Perhaps some of ye old settlers of Englewood will remember a portion of Junction Grove, of unsavory reputation, known as "The Patch." The writer heard of it very soon after his arrival here but as he was cautioned never to visit it alone and unattended, he was never able to get a chance to explore it.

He soon became quite chummy with the man who attended the target at the intersection of the M. S. & N. I. and the C. & R. I. railways, which was located in his mind about where 59th Street would cross the two railways. The name of the target man was Jimmie Cunningham. The writer being a boy, trivial things made a strong impression on his mind; as Jimmy Cunningham explained to him: "When the target is placed horizontally, the semiphore indicates that the switches are right for the M. S. & N. I. trains to pash, whin the target is placed perpindicularly, it says the tracks are right for the C. & R. I. trains to pash—whin it is set diagonally, nayther train can pash."

Ira Nichols caused much amusement in those days by his oft repeated prophesy, that street cars would some day be running from the city to Englewood, and its streets would also some day be lighted by gas. Although he was a substantial business man, a good many people thought he had bats in his belfry because it harbored such absurd and unreasonable ideas.

The writer's brother, E. C. Stevens, and brother-in-law, A. A. Thresher, always claimed the honor of establishing the first grocery store in Junction Grove, or Englewood as it was soon named. The grocery mentioned was on the east side of State Street directly east of the M. S. & R. I. passenger station. Across the street, not far away was the postoffice, presided over by Mistress Clark, and it was currently reported that Mistress Clark used a stamp drawer as a receptacle for all the mail matter for the town in those days, and that patrons of the office were sometimes compelled to wait considerable time for the delivery of their mail while the mistress was engaged in household duties in distant parts of the house and would not be

interrupted, but he does not personally know whether all the stories told of that early postmistress were true or false.

His impression is that Englewood was never incorporated into village or city government and it had no clearly defined boundaries—part of it being in the Town of Lake and part in Hyde Park township.

"The Grove" east of State Street was often used that summer for picnics. The writer witnessed a fracas at one of these gatherings that summer which was a comedy, but threatened at one time to become a tragedy. He does not recall under whose auspices the picnic was held, but remembers seeing a troop of uniformed men, wearing cocked hats on their heads and small swords at their sides, marching from the train to the grove in the morning, and he understood it was to be a German picnic.

Toward evening the picnickers were returning to the train which was to bear them to the city, straggling along alone and in groups, and the cars were partially loaded when there suddenly came a report that a fight was in progress on the picnic grounds—a dozen or so hoodlums had started a rumpus with the people yet remaining on the ground. Instantly the knights in uniform drew their swords and started for the disturbers of the peace. The knights on the ground first, then the ones in the cars, rushed to the aid of their comrades. The ones who had started the row, seeing such a formidable military body coming to attack them, turned and beat a hasty retreat. The Germans broke into double quick time and the hoodlums broke into triple quick time and took refuge in Ring's and Fagan's, where they hid in garrets and cellars until the irate knights gave up the search for them and returned to the train, thus showing that even hoodlums recognize that discretion is the better part of valor.

The writer has lived in Englewood on and off for a period of over forty years and has seen Englewood grow from a small straggling hamlet to a mighty city, and yet can scarcely realize it. This wonderful growth from that time to this seems as marvelous as anything ever wrought by Aladdin and his wonderful lamp.

Letter from an Old Timer

John Bredin

Englewood in the early summer of 1880, which was to be my future home, did not, to say the least, look inviting. My arrival in Chicago was in May of this year, shortly after which I went to visit a friend who was recovering from a severe illness and who lived in a small cottage on 65th Street and Lowe Avenue (which at that time was open prairie in all directions). When taking my departure, they showed me a low-roofed depot (63rd and Wallace streets), saying, "You can make a "bee line" across the prairie.

All the buildings on 63rd Street at that time (that I can remember from Wentworth Avenue to Wallace Street) were a frame store, two stories, at the northwest corner of Wentworth Avenue, the Presbyterian Church at the southeast corner of Yale Avenue which a few years later burned down, Memorial Hall across the street, the Timmerman homestead, where now stands the Reo Hotel, a private home at the southeast corner of Stewart Avenue, and a one story store at the southwest corner of Wright Street (maybe at that time it was Wright), with a big tree in the center near 63rd Street, now Normal Boulevard. If there were any more I am sure there is not a stick standing now.

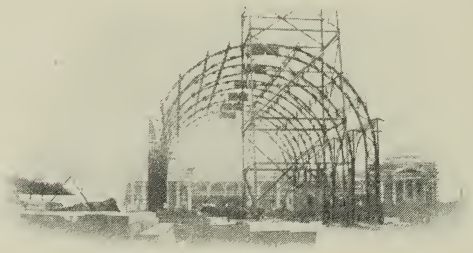
In the fall of 1881-1882, with a party of young men, I came out to a sale of lots at 63rd and Halsted streets. The little office was at the southwest corner and for that they asked $250.00. Other lots were as low as $125.00.

I can remember a very deep ditch and a row of large willow trees from there to 64th Street (west side) and the Sherwood homestead on the site of what is now the Englewood Theatre. A saloon and farmer's rest, 61st and Halsted streets. Between 63rd and 55th streets west of Halsted was the cabbage plantation where they loaded cars for the south (so it was said). On this part of the street there was a plank sidewalk so badly constructed and uneven that it was seldom used. The four corners at 55th and Halsted streets were vacant, but later there was a large brick dwelling put up on the southeast corner on what is now the site of the Byrne Block.

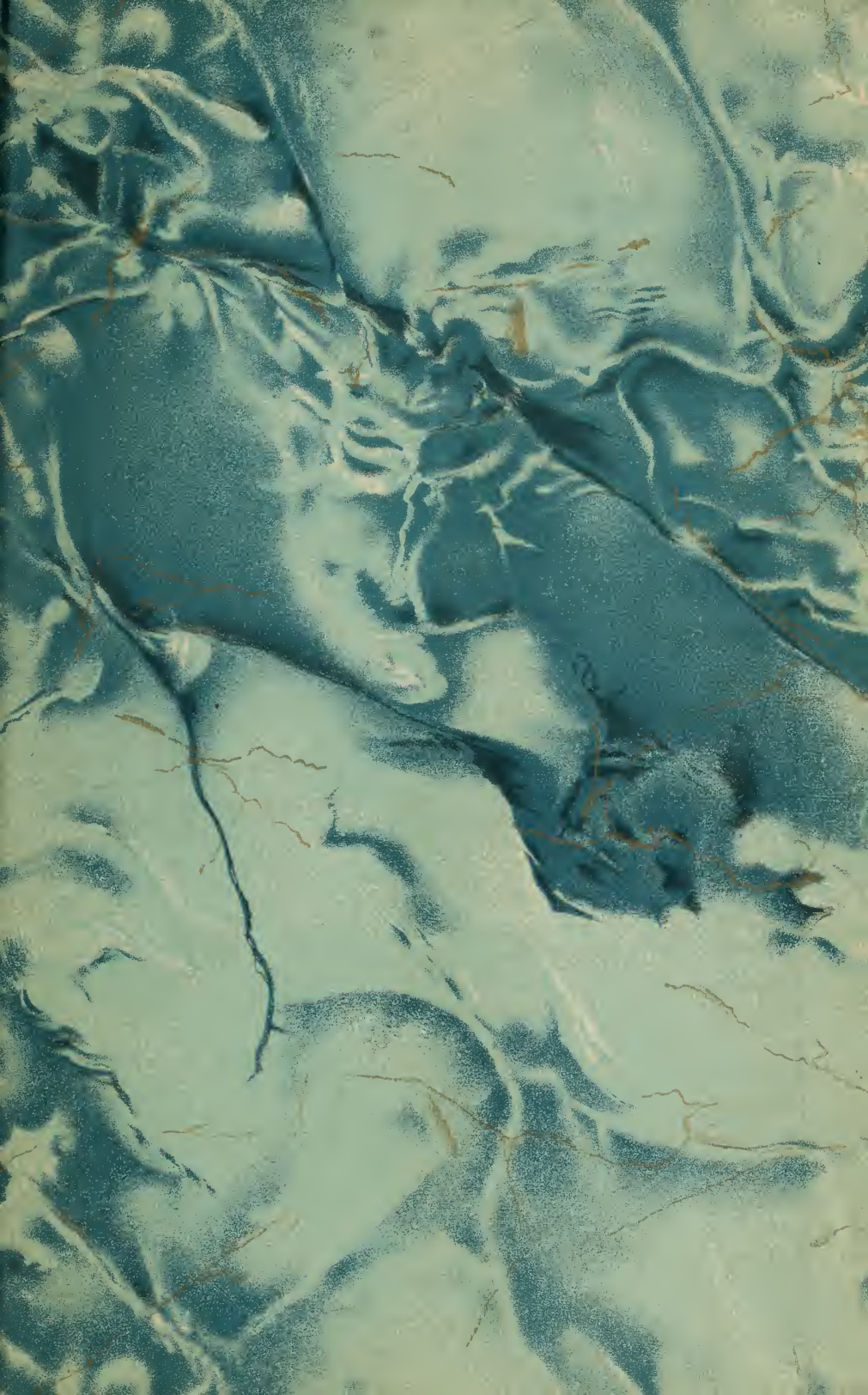
I crossed, twice each day for many years, the old wooden viaduct which carried the street cars from Wentworth Avenue to State Street over the tracks at 61st Street. They had an extra horse at the State Street end on which rode a "gay postillion"—at top he was liberated by pressing a clutch.

I must not forget the village postoffice which was then at 61st Street and Wentworth Avenue and to which we had to make daily trips for mail.

My tale is told and of necessity without varnish and as close to the line as memory will permit—yet by your gracious patience, I would like to remind the old friends of the early '80s my heart is with them and still in Englewood.







UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
977.31SU54S C002
THE STORY OF ENGLEWOOD, 1835-1923 CHGO
3 0112 025385433